THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,782—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th Oct.	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	......	---
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	---	---
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	---	--
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	--
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	--

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	--
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	---
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	---
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	--
1st March	MOREA	11000	---	--
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	--
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	† ARCADIA	7000	.....	--
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	---
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	--
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	---
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	--
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	---	--
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	---

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherrich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3939	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
To London via Trieste	,, 579 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903 ,, 1088*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
To London via Trieste	,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 633 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
To London via Trieste	,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via
Linga	2185	Friday 25th Oct. ‡	6 a m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 28th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 31st Oct.	9 a. m.	† C. M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 31st Oct. calling at Mascat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 30th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
24th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co.
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	......	19 ,,
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	......	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	......	5 April
City of Vienna	4682	9 April	......
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	......	23 ,,
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	......	21 ,,
City of York	7810	......	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	......	12 June
City of London	9000	......	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
Established 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up	£400,000
Reserve	£ 50,000

Head Office :—16 Charing Cross, London.

Branches :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,
Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ,, 30,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ,, 17,850,000

Head Office :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons,
Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

WHICH IS CHEAPER ?

TO buy a Piano at Rs. 400 cash and then be compelled to buy a Bluthner costing Rs. 1,100 on the Hire System or Buy a Bluthner Piano costing Rs. 1,100 on the Easy Payment System straight away.

What is really the meaning of the word "Cheap", when applied to manufactured goods, to sell them ? "Cheap" when applied to the Pianoforte, the article which we make the subject of this advertisement, is perhaps intended purely as a comparative term for price, but in our interpretation it is meaningless, as "cheap" may be equally applied to a Bluthner Upright Grand Piano costing Rs. 1,100 as to one of any other make clamouring for preference at Rs. 400. Yet, who calls a Piano at Rs. 1,100 a "cheap" Piano ? The Bluthner at Rs. 1,100 is much cheaper in representing real value ; it might be said to carry value even above price, as compared with the piano at Rs. 400, whose estimate of enjoyment or utility, in expert opinion, stands below the level of its price. The craze at the present day for low prices is engulfing many who cannot afford the sacrifice, to become owners of instruments which become valueless extravagances ultimately. Makers of low priced pianos know that there are purchasers who are wholly ignorant in the knowledge of divining musical qualities of expression and tone-colour ; cultured and emotional music are unknown considerations to such purchasers who have only ears for sound, and a blank in their minds for real music. Manufacturers also know that sufficient ready-money will always be forthcoming from the million for the purchase of a low priced piano and so it is made to satisfy a demand which is the result of unenlightenment. The inexperienced purchaser, however, soon realizes the fact that buying a low priced piano is not the only expense ; absence of durability is proved by the frequent tunings required to help it stand in tune ; loss of repetition in the action is its first sign of rapid deterioration ; and its acquirement very quickly of a mixed metallic tone, resembling a tin can in the treble and a drum with a hole in the parchment in the bass, renders its last state as best suited perhaps, to a student who does not aspire to the higher attainments in portraying the beauties of piano compositions, but who can play 500 notes in one minute and is striving to increase this velocity to 1000. This is the return obtained in a very short time for the sacrifice of the sum of Rs. 400. Such an investment bears a resemblance rather to price paid at a "Dutch Auction", the definite character of value in which case is obscured by the postponement of its determination. Hundreds continue to buy their experience, and many cannot afford the cost of exchanging their low priced pianos for one of high and reliable quality without considerable effort and sacrifice in domestic economy ; but having once been educated to the refined influence and necessity of music and the qualities essential in a musical piano, they gravitate surely to the Bluthner willingly and make the inevitable sacrifice. That is where the low priced piano has done inestimable good to the Bluthner Piano and the piano of the Highest Grade.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

IMPORTERS OF THE BEST PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"Mongibros," Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

The subscription list will be OPENED on 1st October and CLOSED on 31st October, 1912.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE POONA BANK, LTD.

(Registered under the 'Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882,)

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000- [ONE CRORE]

Old subscribed Capital of Rs. 20,00,000.

Divided into 20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Increased new Capital of Rs. 80,00,000.

Divided into 80,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Out of which it is at present proposed to call applications for the following :—

20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each.

5,000 Six per cent cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

The amount of shares will be payable as under:—

Ordinary Shares.	6 per cent Interest Cumulative Preference Shares.
Rs. 2 per Share with application.	Rs. 5 per Share with application.
Rs. 3 per Share on allotment.	Rs. 5 per Share on allotment.
Rs. 5 per Share on 31st July 1913.	Rs. 10 per Share on 31st Dec., 1912.
Rs. 5 per share on 31st Jan., 1914.	

Offer for more than ¾ of the Shares of the increased capital has been already received.

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THE POONA BANK, LTD.
PROSPECTUS.

IN consideration of the increased demand for capital to meet the increasing scope of trades and industries of all kinds in India, many new Banking and financing concerns were started with Indian capital of more than ten crores of rupees during the last ten years. They have been executing business on a large scale with manufacturers and mercantile communities of every description, so much so that they have secured large deposits by creating confidence in the public at large. They have proved successful by making considerable profits, by paying handsome dividends to the shareholders and by increasing their reserve funds to enviable amounts year after year. This is fully borne out by the fact that the shares of each and all of these concerns are quoted at premia of 20 to 50 per cent on the paid up capital, clearly showing that the general public are in right earnest to invest their earnings in such concerns with full confidence.

2. The Poona Bank, Ltd., was established in the year 1898 with a capital of Rs. 2,00,000 only, which had to be increased to Rs. 20,00,000 in the year 1910, when the demand for the Shares even with PREMIUM OF RS. 2½ PER SHARE WAS MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF SHARES OFFERED for Public Subscription. This demand has been increasing ever since.

3. With a view to meet this increasing demand of the public, to place the Bank on a further permanent and sound basis, to create great confidence in the Depositors and in general Public, and to further increase the Indian Exchange business with up-country merchants and manufacturers by opening more Branches in India, it is proposed to further increase the capital of the Bank for the present by Rs. 25,00,000 by issuing 20,000 ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 5,000 six per cent. cumulative preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. The Directors propose to call only Rs. 15 per share on ordinary Shares for the present and out of the Balance of Rs. 85 the Directors are authorised to make further calls of Rs. 15 and to reserve the balance of Rs. 70 with the Shareholders to be called when required BY A SPECIAL RESOLUTION OF THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THEIR ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING. The amount of each call will not be more than Rs. 5 per share and that at an interval of not less than 6 months. As regards the 6 per cent cumulative preference shares they propose to call Rs 20 per share and the balance of Rs. 80 will be payable after 31st December 1912 by a call of not more than Rs 10 per share and that at an interval of not less than 60 days. The profits of the Bank available for destribution will in the first place be applied in paying to the holders of preference shares A CUMULATIVE DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM on the amount at the time being actually paid up thereon to be calculated from the date of payment, and in case of REPAYMENT OF CAPITAL PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO THEM over any ordinary shares, old or new.

4. From the following figures taken out from the audited Balance sheets of the Bank it will be easily seen how the scope of business, working capital, profits and Reserve Fund have steadily been increasing in proportion to the increased capital.

STATEMENT.

Year.	Subscribed capital.	Amount received out of the subscribed capital.	Working capital.	Net Profits.	Reserve Fund with interest.	Dividend paid.	Per cent.
1907-1908...	2,00,000	60,000	5,97,848	11,986	35,000	5,500	10
1908-1909...	5,00,000	85,570	7,81,450	14,320	45,000	7,000	10
1909-1910...	10,00,000	1,80,000	10,71,019	17,822	56,000	11,500	10
1910-1911...	20,00,000	3,30,000	27,25,404	38,352	65,000	25,000	10
1911-1912...	20,00,000	3,30,000	30,64,257	39,101	70,000	38,000	10

From the above statement one can perceive that the total Reserve Fund amounts to Rs. 70,000 which is

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA BANK, LD.—CONTD.

more than 21 per cent on the paid up capital after paying regularly dividend at 10 per cent every year to the shareholders for the last 14 years, i. e. Rupees 140 on original paid up capital of Rs. 100.

5. The special object of issuing preference shares is to enable persons of ordinary means to benefit themselves by investing their small savings in a safe and profitable concern, and for their convenience the amount of each share is kept at Rs. 100 only and calls of not more than Rs. 10 made payable at an interval of not less than 60 days. If any shareholder wishes to pay the amount of these shares in full or in part in excess of calls due, it will be received and interest thereon will be allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum.

6. As per Articles of Association of the Bank the ordinary shares will be FIRST offered to the present SHARE-HOLDERS AT PAR in proportion to their shares (a fine opportunity for them to invest their savings profitably). The remaining ordinary shares will be offered to the general Public at premium of Rs. 2½ per share, i. e. they will have to pay Rs. 17½ instead of Rs. 15 per ordinary share. The preference shares will be first offered to the present share-holders and the remaining will be Offered to the public at par.

7. Applications for shares should be made on the accompanying form which should be accompanied by the amount payable on the application and addressed to the undersigned at their Head Office or at Branch offices till 31st October 1912 up to 4 P. M. (Standard Time.)

8. If no allotment is made to the applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him without any deduction; in case partial allotment be made, the surplus paid by him, will be utilized in payment of further calls and he will be entitled to receive interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till the due date of each call.

9. Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected and form of application and other information can be obtained at Head Office or Branch Offices of the Bank during office hours. The persons applying for shares will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Bank and to have full knowledge of the contents thereof.

By Order of the Board,
CHATOORBHOOJ RAMNARAYEN & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
POONA, 25th September, 1912.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

SCOTSMEN are invited to note that it is proposed to hold a DINNER on the night of the NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW. Those desirous of participating are requested to send in their names and those of their guests AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to either of the Undersigned.

Further particulars will be given.

Honorary Secretaries,
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Buildings.
A. M. REITH,
Geo. Service and Co.,
Hornby Road.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1912, for the PURCHASE of old 32" DIAMETER CAST IRON PIPES, TUBES, SPECIAL CASTINGS and STEEL HOOPS.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of articles proposed to be purchased calculated at the Tendered rates.

3. Form of Tender and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

5. The rates quoted shall be considered final and binding and no discount will be subsequently allowed for corrosion or dirt found on the articles sold to the tenderer.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Water Department.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
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They are self-adjusting.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th October 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the above-named insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides, containing the aforesaid factory and a big well also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 15," Stroke 32", one Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet, in diameter, 70lbs., Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks blacksmith's tools, tools for engineers, carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th October, 1912.

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In conjunction with the Cinematograph Pictures.

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THE FIRST SHOW

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,,	50,00,000
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PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 106, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 107, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 108, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX,
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B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 22.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 1-4		1-8
do. Rentes ...	89 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90		1-2
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 7-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 11-16		1-8
do. 2 months' notice ...	29 1-4		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	63		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20 51 1-2	01	
do. do. New York...	4·86	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 5-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Fair demand.
Futures Firm
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 22,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·10+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·92	5·85	5·85	5·87	5·88
+03	+08	+08	+08	+03

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.
5·89	5·90	5·91	5·91
+07	+07	+07	+07

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·54 Mar. 10·74
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·49 Mar. 10·38
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·78 Mar. 10·97.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 104,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 110,900
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 5000
„ Exports to Continent ... 35,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 10·00+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·51+... } Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on foreign buying.
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·89+09

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 10 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·74+09
Futures month of Mar. ... 10·92+07
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, Oct 22.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Quieter—Nothing much doing.
Tone Cloths ... Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C... 9 5-8
Twist "32" B ... 10
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 6
Twist "36" W T C... 9 7-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 1-4
Twist "42" ... 11 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ... 6 3-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... Nov.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 40 unchgd
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 3-4+1-4
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 38 3-4—1-4
Do. Month— ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers
Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39+1-4
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Buyers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ...48 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports— Hamburg—Buyers
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 59+1 1-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Done
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Calcutta 57 6
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 51 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 15 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Quiet but steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87 1-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 3-4+1-2

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

ARRIVALS:—
"Cleptra" "Hidalgo" "Rijsbergen."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 1 1-2—1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Little demand.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 2 3-4+1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers
9 8+1-2d—May—Sellers
Tone—Opened quiet—Closed steadier
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 4 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Inactive
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Quiet—No business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [23RD OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
a308 Bars Silver b1 Box „ c506 Boxes „	Rs.	London	The Mint Master
a Silver Bars b Silver Assays c Silver Dollars	Of the value of Rs. 15,15,000		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	10	11,787
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	18	21,384

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, while private bills continue scarce.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-8d. 9th Nov.
Do. do France ...171 3-4
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...151 3-4
Shanghai „ ...209 3-4
Japan „ ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the Settlement but soon gave way 3-16 in both positions. A fairly large business has been done at the decline and closing rates are steady as under.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 10 0
Settlement ... „ 95 8 0

BULLION:—

London reports a decline of 1-8 in spot silver, the rate being 29 1-16. For two months' delivery the quotation is 1-16 lower at 29 1-4. New York, was 1-4 down at 63. The local market opened easier at 73 1-2 ex duty for ready and 73 5-8 for the first settlement, A moderate business has been done and at the close rates are steadier as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 73 10 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 73 11 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 73 14 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 83 0 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 83 1 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 83 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Fears of frost in America have caused a steadier feeling in the home markets, and a moderate advance is advised all round. So far, there are no reports of actual frost, but after the late decline the fear of same is sufficient to cause uneasiness. The local market also opened steadier the rate for good Broach being Rs. 285, other quotations being higher in proportion. Little business was done during the morning. At Colaba Japan shippers were in the market and one or two export houses were sellers. Prices close as under, and are rather irregular. There are many sellers of Bengals.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the enquiry is limited.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	295	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	286 1-2	„
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	285	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	283	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	278	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	275	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	265	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	255	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	251	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	252	Dec.
		255	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„	233	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet steady
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 26,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·91	5·84	5·84
—01	—01	—01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5·85	5·87	5·88
—02	—01	—01
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·89	5·90	5·90
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 7 0 B.T.
December ... ... „ 10 2 6 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 2 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 7 10 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 8 11 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 46 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 12 5 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 44 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 R. T.
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 8 6 „

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	755	bales.
Wheat ...	12,874	cwts.
Linseed ...	5,421	„
Rapeseed ...	25	„
Gingellyseed ...	1,820	„
Poppyseed ...	24	„
Groundnuts...	17	„
Castorseed ...	5,110	„
Rice ...	4,141	„
Myrabollams...	342	„
Cottonseed ...	2,490	„
Mowraseed ...	422	„
Gram ...	4,273	„
Joowar ...	443	„
Maize ...	255	„
Barley ...	7,113	„

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, has been advised from the Head Office that the Directors decided upon establishing a branch office at Harbin (North Manchuria,) which will be opened for public business before long.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 23.

The Market for coal shares ruled very firm with higher prices paid in certain instances. The volume of business reported was, however, on a smaller scale. Baraboni, which yesterday were done at 16·12, started to-day at 17·8 and went to 18·6; Ghusick at 19·12 were four annas up; Lakurka at 24, six annas; new Tetturya at 13·8, four annas; Raneegunge at ·25·4, eight annas, and Sinodhi at 3·6, six annas.

The jute and gunny markets were firm with a good demand for jute. Rs. 61 was paid for October and November. Buyers over and sellers reserved, while in gunnies good business was done in Hessians and prices showed a hardening tendency.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Tata's Liverpool friends write as follows:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Prices have given way a little since our last letter, but the market still maintains a steady undertone.

The political cloud in the Near East, to which we referred last week, seems to have assumed a somewhat more threatening aspect, and should there be danger of complication, which at present we hardly expect, it might become a serious factor in the situation.

Looking at the article on its own merits, however, it is to be noted that the crop has now entered the frost period. Our special correspondent in New Orleans cabled us on 26th ultimo:—"Heavy to killing frost, Oklahoma," and we have further predictions of light frosts west of the Mississippi. While no direct damage, however, seems to have resulted from these low temperatures, we are informed that the cotton now opening is distinctly inferior in grade, which means that a larger number of bales will be required to produce the same quantity of yarn. Prospects for the top crop seem to be poor.

Our information as to the quality of the new crop is confirmed by the early shipments, now arriving here, the cotton of which is proving very unsatisfactory in staple.

The final condition report of the Bureau, also the second ginning report of the Census Bureau, are due to-morrow, and it is needless for us to discuss them now. The latter will probably again reflect the earliness of the crop in Texas, and its lateness elsewhere.

In the meantime, we notice that the into-sight so far is only 1,242,000, against 1,494,000 last year. Some of our American friends predict an increase in the movement, but should the present proportion be maintained, it will mean a crop of 13 millions only.

We had a conversation yesterday regarding the crop outlook with a friend who has intimate connections in America, and excellent sources of information, and he fully endorses the ideas expressed by the New York correspondent whose letter we quoted last week. He also thinks the crop will eventually prove under 13 millions, and he looks consequently for much higher prices later on.

With regard to trade, we have only to refer again to the excellent conditions which prevail nearly everywhere.

The outlook in Lancashire has been somewhat disturbed by the friction between spinners and operatives with regard to "bad spinning", i.e., the loss in wages, resulting to the operatives when cotton is of poor spinning quality, which was a feature of last year's crop. And then another dispute has arisen regarding the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act. We hardly think, however, that these matters will be allowed to cause a stoppage; we feel convinced that the exercise of mutual goodwill bring about an amicable settlement.

The demand from India has again been extensive, and it is hoped that China will soon be in the market.

Silver is quoted at 29 7-16d, the highest price since before the financial panic of 1907.

With regard to America, the Census Bureau gives the actual consumption of the United States during the past season as 5,368,000, and as American industry generally is making such marked strides at present, we think we may reasonably expect American spinners to consume this season 5 1-2 million bales.

In spite of the underlying strength of the position, however, the demand for new crop cotton is only moderate. For one thing, the high ocean freights, consequent on the great activity, of shipping generally, are a discouragement to importers, and then spinners, in their turn, seem to be waiting for lower prices. The adverse features of the situation are few, however, and we therefore think spinners need not hesitate to buy some of their requirements at present prices. At the same time, we hail with satisfaction every decline, as it will afford our friends the opportunity they desire to buy at prices which may gradually prove to be the lowest of the season.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has shewn a little more steadiness during the week than American cotton.

The arrivals in Alexandria are so far 268,000 cantars, against 125,200 last year, and there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the crop will not be less than 8 millions. One leading Alexandria house, whose first estimate was 8,350,000, cabled us on Saturday:—"Some damage by fogs; Ginning outturn 3 per cent. less: Now reduce our previous crop estimate to 8,100,000."

We learn that the increase in the Egyptian crop this year lies mainly with the finer qualities—Sakellaridis, Johannovich, Abbassi, &c., the market for which is largely dependent on the supply of sea island and extra staple cotton in America. As we pointed out last week, prospects for the latter are not at all brilliant, and consequently the increased production of Egyptian may not weigh so much on the market as might otherwise have been the case.

The firmer tone in the Bolton yarn market is well maintained, but spot demand, both here and in Alexandria, is only moderate.

With regard to prices, one Alexandria friend writes:—"The slightest bad news from the Interior will emancipate our market from the American, and we shall see higher prices."

In the meantime, however, it is probable that the free crop movement, and the poor demand, may restrain any advancing tendency. We certainly would not execute any discretionary buying orders; the outlook is too uncertain at present.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1912-13.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in British India.

Summary.—The area under cotton in the principal cotton-growing district is, as now reported, 204,099 acres. This is 8,505 acres more than the area estimated in the second forecast of 1911-12, and is 19,196 acres more than the area actually cultivated in that year, while it is 12,517 acres in excess of the area given in the first forecast of this year. The greatest increase is in the Myingyan District where the early rains were favourable. The standing crop is everywhere in good condition.

BURMA GROUNDNUT CROP.

The summary of the second forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma for the year 1912-13.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under groundnut in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 13·9 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.

Summary.—The area under groundnut in the six principal groundnut-producing districts is now estimated at 152,070 acres. This is 11,728 acres more than the area reported in the first forecasts and 13,236 acres in excess of the area actually cultivated in these districts last year. The greatest increase is in Myingyan where the favourable early rains led to extended sowings.

In other districts, from which no forecasts are received, the area probably amounts to 4,000 acres. Standing crops are everywhere reported to be in good condition.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Oct 25.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 11th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Adams, Mr P J
Field, Lt-Col C W
Cobbold, Lt M F D
Bruce, Maj C B M Mrs nurse 2 infants
Moore, Mr P G Mrs and infant.
Peake, Mr H C
Newhouse, Mr C G Mrs
Bell, Mr H W Mrs
Lady Kitson's maid (Miss Grasturt
Perfect, Mr G
Sewell, Mr J C
McCann, Mr A S
Ellis, Capt G O
Roughton, Mrs E M
Le Messurier, Capt G D Mrs
Woodhouse, Mr F S
Tudball, Miss E
Smith, Mr V
Biddick, Mr G A
Bliss, Mrs C V Master P M nurse
Spence, Mr R M
Allen, Mr A T
Farrell, Mr T Mrs
Hart, Mr F
Timmins, Mr J J
Price, Mr C S
Smith, Mrs L S
Jackson, Mr W H
Hickey, Mr E G M
Basak, Mr M N
Nehrhan, Mr
Mumme, Mr R T
Smith, Mr E R
Stewart, Mr J A
Wishart, Mr G
Sturrock, Mr L A
Watson, Mr R
Cobbe, Miss G
Walton, Mr J H
Ellis, Mrs Ven and inft

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Kirkwood, Maj T M Mrs
Baker, Mr W
Mayo, Capt G L Mrs and inft nurse
Villiers-Stewart Capt C H
Downing Mr G
Warburton, Mr H
Richardson, Col H L
Walker, Lt-Col W G
Pemberton, Lt S
Colgrave, Lt-Col E C B
Cartwright, Mr F B
Hunt, Mr C V
Roche, Mr W
Waring, Mr M L and Mrs
Dods, Mr A W
O'Sullivan, Mr V D
Turle, Mr H B
Seymour, Mr E V
Moody-Ward, Mr R G
Wilkinson, Capt G H, Mrs and child
Buchanan, Lt-Col W J
Clarke, Mr J H S
Williamson, Mr A G
Cheshire, Mr H S
Harvey, Mr W B
Crump, Mr E S
Ostrehan, Mr M
Smith, Mr W P
Miller, Mr H and Mrs
Kitson, Maj-Gen Sir G
Kitson, Lady Miss
Hill, Mr J B
Peiree, Mr A
Pierson, Mr H K
Hulton, Col F C L
Cowans, Col E A
Mac-Gregor, Mr D A
Wall, Major A C and Mrs
Roughton, Mr N J
Maskens, Mr P
Hill, Miss A
Dick, Col A R and Mrs
Jones, Mr G and Mrs
Scott, Mrs
Vine, Mr D L
Padgett, Mr N N
Rogers, Mr G S
Munn, Maj R G and Mrs
Western, Mr C E M
Baynes, Lt-Col C E, Mrs and Miss G
Marriott, Maj L H
Melville, Capt C W F
Cassells, Mrs K S and Maj K S
Chesney, Mrs G A, Miss and Mr G W
Heslop, Mr S
Hewlett, Mr F M
Bartshorn, Mr J F B
Foley, Mr B
Dalal, Mr A K
Scoby, Mr G S
Novis, Mrs T G
Watling, Mrs L L
Gorden, Mr W H
Anderson, Mr F P
Ross, Mr T S
Grimston, Brig Genl
Henderson, Capt R W Mrs
Cairnes, Mr W E P Mrs
Bunbury, Gen W E Mrs
Harvey, Lt D
Reynell, Mr C A
Stohp, Mr A
Maddox, Hon Mr S L Mrs
Birley, Miss
Cooper, Mr W R
Babonian, Mr J T
Bishop, Dr T H
Hilary, Mr H J Mrs
Taylor, Mr A K
Foley, Mrs B
Strong, Maj N
Worthington, Mr B R
Ellison, Mr C J
Smith, Mr M S
Wilson, Mr R E
Langley, Mr K
Pawar, Mr S J Mrs and inft.
Main, Mrs M R
Condor, Mr W E H
Saunders, Mr T S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Fanshawe, Mr W
Gulliland, Mr C C
Bryant, Mr E P
Bartlett, Mr H G H
Talbot, Mr W S
Bartlett, Mr E W J
Sheppard, Hon Mr W D
Marshall, Mr A E
Finnimore, Hon Mr B K
Newbould, Mr B B
Broome, Col R C
Patel, Mr P K
Bergstrom, Mr E M

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.—Patel, Mr E C.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Buckwell, Rev E C Mrs
Heriz Smith, Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Barstow, Lt A E
Watson, Mr E P Mrs
Pim, Mr G A
Lowensoler, Mr F Mrs
Mr C A
Keatinge, Mr S A J
Rapaport, Mr L
Schoenbben, Hans

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Cronopopule, Mr K C
Traill, Capt T B

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

XAVIER—Oct. 23, at 20, Napier Road, Poona, Miss Lily Eugene, daughter of the late Mr. H. N. Xavier, and grand-daughter of Count de Linhares. Funeral this (Thursday) evening at 5-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SOPPER—DANE—October 7, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev J G Syme, Ernest Sopper, 17th Lancers, younger son of the late Mr William Sopper of Dunmaglas, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of Sir Louis Dane.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, Outram-road, Fort, 4.
Salle Française: Inauguration of larger room; chairman, Mr. Kissel; various speeches; 6-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: "Fraud lurks in loose generalities."—Law Maxim.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of J. D. Bracken, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March ....The Blue Riband.........G. Bollog
Overture ....Light Cavalry.............Suppe
a Song (Cornet Solo)..........Mona.....................Adam
b Serenade.......The Warblers..............J. Perry
Selection ....Harry Dacre's Songs...Adlam
Valse ....Luna...........................Lincke
Grand Selection.Cavalleria Rusticana...Mascagni
Two Step.........The Arrival of the Greeks ....Neil Moret

POONA BANK LD.—The Agents of this Bank announce that three-quarters of the increased capital have been taken up, and that the share list will close on the 31st instant. The prospectus of the bank appears in our advertisement columns.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Justice Heaton has become a Patron of this Association. The Patrons of the Association now are—Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Justice Macleod, constituting all the Judges at present sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court.

A CHILD'S MISADVENTURE.—On the 21st instant a Hindu woman left her three-year old child in her room near an open lamp and went to fetch water. On her return she found the child's clothes on fire; the child was badly burnt about the face and body. The flames were put out and household remedies were applied, but the child grew worse and succumbed to the injuries sustained on Tuesday evening.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during September, 1912, including animals sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Society, with the permission of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; and animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment show that 149 cruelty cases were fined by the magistrates; 3 overloading; 91 animals in cruelty cases were sent to the Hospital (with fine); 5 animals in cruelty cases were sent to the hospital (without fine), and in nine cases the accused were warned and discharged.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
24	m 10 0	26 10	m 3 51	18 6
	10 35 a	27 5	4 14 a	16 7
25	m 10 23	27 2	m 4 27	18 2
	11 8 a	28 3	4 41 a	15 11
26	m 10 58	27 4	m 5 2	18 1
	11 43 a	28 9	5 9 a	15 4
27	m 11 31	27 4	m 5 37	18 3
			5 39 a	11 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise		Sunset
„ 24 (Thursday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 11m
„ 25 (Friday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 10m
„ 26 (Saturday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 10m
„ 27 (Sunday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon. Oct. 26th, 8h 0-5m a.m; Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m; New Moon, 8th 7h. 24-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h 32-2m. a.m.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has sent his sincere condolences from Paris to Khan Bahadur Colonel Sirdar Asghar Ali on his brother's death.

Sir William Dring is expected back in India next month by the mail steamer, which arrives at Bombay on the 22nd proximo.

The Rev. Frank Nuttall and Mrs. Nuttall have arrived in Madras from England. Mr. Nuttall takes up his duties as Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

Sir Hamilton Freer Smith, who was President of the Preliminary Committee of the Indian Factory Commission, is expected in India about the middle of December for a cold weather tour.

There were more than seven hundred applications for admission into the Aligarh College this year, but only seventy students were admitted owing to lack of residential accommodation in the institution.

The Central Provinces Co-operative Credit Societies Conference this year, will be opened by the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Fox-Strangways, on the 18th of December.

In November the Indian Mining Association will take up the question of railway contract forms, both for railborne and seaborne coal, which are considered unduly favourable to the railway.

The Colombo Municipality has delared it to be an offence to ride, drive, or conduct an elephant on any thoroughfare in Colombo, except between the hours of midnight and five in the morning.

Calcutta hotels are doing exceedingly good business this year, and the signs are all in favour of a record year for them. The Grand and the Great Eastern are full of cold weather visitors.

The Censor and Professors of the Indian School in London, were to meet at University College on the 8th instant for the purpose of conferring with selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service who have decided to spend their probationary period in London.

Major James, the Sanitary Expert who is being lent to Ceylon by the Indian Government, is to make a stegomiya survey of the ports in the island, chiefly Colombo and Galle, it is understood. That is to say, he will enquire into the number of yellow-fever conveying mosquito there and the means to abate them.

The first Indian to fly is Mr. S. V. Setti, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Mysore. He has obtained his certificate from Brooklands where he flies an "Avro" monoplane. Mr. Setti was an Enginering student at Roorki College, where he passed with honours, afterwards going to England to take up aviation.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Miss Rachel Sassoon, elder daughter of the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, of Bombay, and Mrs. Sassoon, of 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W., and Mr. David E. D. J. Ezra, son of the late Mr. E. D. J. Ezra of Calcutta, and Mrs. Ezra, of 22, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.

In connection with the death of Mr. M. W. H. Pickering, late Chief Inspector of Mines, India, who was killed while leading a rescue party in the Denaby Mine disaster, Sir Ralph Ashton, Sir E. Cable, Sir David Yule and Mr. H. S. Ashton have proposed a memorial fund of £4,000 for the benefit of the widow. The Indian Mining Association Committee has approved of the raising of £1,500 in India.

According to its administration report, Baria, a small state with 115,000 inhabitants in the Rewa Kantha Political Agency, is faced with no great problems, except an unfortunate social one. The population is loyal, law-abiding, frugal and honest, and in the greater part, unsophisticated. The only deplorable trait is addiction to liquor, and a growing tendency for obtaining divorce without any sufficient grounds.

When Major Clive Wigram, assistant private-secretary to the King, marries towards the end of the year, it is probable that His Majesty will reward his services by the grant of a residence upon one of the Royal states, and a suitable house for this purpose is now being sought for. Major Wigram was originally selected for his present position by reason of his knowledge of India and his affairs. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to two Viceroys—the Earl of Elgin and Lord Curzon—and served for some time in the Indian Army.

A letter from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio to the Government of India states that the Kobe Harbour Office has issued a circular to the local steamship agents, requesting them to inform shipmasters that all steamers coming from or via Indian ports, Singapore, Hongkong, Bangkok, Java, Amoy and Canton, with the exception of those having certificates from the competent authorities showing that operations for the destruction of rats by means of sulphur fumes or gas have been carried out within the three months preceding arrival at Kobe, shall, until further notice, carry out such operations at Kobe.

We have heard much of late years about the evil effects of education divorced from religious instruction, but seldom if ever has the case been put more definitely and emphatically than by the Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma in their report on Criminal Justice for the year 1911. They say that "a growing laxness in respect for authority and the tendency which is becoming increasingly apparent to read the spirit of the Buddhist religion in the light of increasing knowledge and civilising influences have conduced materially to weaken the morale of the people."

As there is plenty of good shooting to be had along the country traversed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, writes the "Englishman," sportsmen will be interested to learn that the Railway authorities have made special arrangements for week-end shikar parties. On due notice being given to the Station superintendent a reserved carriage will be attached to any of the trains leaving on Saturday evening or night will be detached at the required station, thus giving the party a clear day's shooting and bringing them back to town early on Monday morning in ample time to attend office.

A very important development in education is promised in connection with the Kinnard High School, Lahore. Hitherto women who have qualified in the earlier stages for the Degree in Arts, have been obliged to leave Lahore, in order to complete their education in another province, there being no provision in the Punjab for ladies studying beyond the Matriculation. . . . . The opportunity has now been offered to the Kinnaird High School to be responsible for a Training Department to meet the needs of those girls who desire to proceed to graduation. This department would be affiliated with the Punjab University. At present, the staff at Lahore can hardly be expected to take up this additional work. They need, at least, two teachers, one of which must be a lady graduate of University distinction. The classes will be small at first, but there is prospect that in a few years the ever-rising desire for education will make the department a very important one.—"The Zanana".

Mr. Francis Albert Reddie, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, East India merchant, who died June 4, aged 50, left estate valued at £13,246 gross, with net personalty £13,110. By his will, dated October 7, 1911, Mr. Reddie left £1,500 to Rose Boakes, in recognition of her successful nursing of him during a dangerous illness at Bombay in 1907.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Success in Home Baking
is assured by mixing 1 part of
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
with 8 parts of ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. After this mixing, Paisley Flour will do the work of making the baking light and fragrant.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT!

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

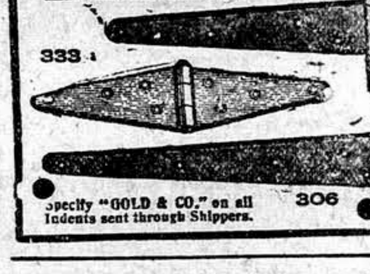
KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY. No. 2.
LAHORE AGENT J. Bhagwan Swarup and Sons, Anarkali, LAHORE.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM
Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

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CIGARETTE PAPER

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 591 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo 17 cabin and 993 deck passengers.

The steamer Volnay, 2997 tons, Captain J. Mc Morran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Umhloti, 1398 tons, Captain A. J. Ash, sailed yesterday for Bombay via Aden with a general cargo and 53 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s China and Australian mail steamer Assaye, 4358 tons, Captain G. W. Lockman, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mazagon, 3279 tons Captain P. W. Raddock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh, etc., with a general cargo, 20 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 23.

Banca	3794	Poter	P & O Co
Barala	1839	Butler	M M & Co
Boveric	2841	Harper	F F Campbell & Co
Bridge	649	Fillman	F F C & Co
Crown Arragon	2828	Herschel	W & A G & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey ...Shanghai	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cussack	B N Lang
Harpeedan	2302	Cromack	Turner Morrison & Co
Maloja	6782	Weston...London ..23-10	P & O Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Republic	2764	Ireland	The Captain
Virginia	2759	Morgan	Lt Col Aldershot
Vadala	2164	Cocklin	M M & Co
Volnay	2927	Mcmorran	
Wearbeck	2446	Shotton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4230	Cockman	S'ghai	23-10	P & O Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	25-10	J Finlay & Co
C&R Montello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
D&E Wardha	2512	Cannock			M M & Co
F Lawoe	1817	Brewig	Jedah		Dadamia Khundwani
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Neilson			N Y Kaisha
N Belli of Ireland	2772	Weeks	Antwerp	30-10	R A Willis
P Liverpool	3033	Baty	Mostyn Deep	26-10	K N & Co
Q Silverash	2378	Scroggie	Ant.	26-10	T M & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Chyebassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	30-1	M M & Co
6 City of Birmingham	4838	Dawes	L'pool	30-10	K Nixon & Co
7 Habsburg	2395	Seberich			A L S N Co
8 Sofala	3436	Booth			M M & Co
9 Weissenfels	2435	Bellen	Hamburg	22-10	W & A G & Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh	24-10	M M & Co
16 Cecil	5210	Lovik	Dunkirk		J M & Co
H W P D					
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
M W D D					
Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co
H W V D					
Linga	957	Manley	K'chi	25-10	M M & Co
P & O Dock.					
Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Linga	Manley	K'chi, Oct 21
	Volnay	Mcmorran	Calcutta, Oct 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Mazagon	Raddock	Calcutta, &c
	Assaye	Lockman	Shanghai
	Umhloti	Ash	Boulagne
	Barjora	Burbridge	Busreh, &c
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool

The steamer Dumra, Captain Morrison, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Busreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Vadala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Devanha, for China.
" Salsette, for Aden.
" Havildar, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinnes, left Suez on the morning of the 22nd October.

The Ellerman Line s s City of Benares passed Port Said homeward bound on the morning of the 22nd inst

DAILY EXPORTS.—Oct. 23.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—4,560 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cecil s—300 cwts barley and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts nigerseed and 21,000 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 165 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, K. Devchand and Co ; 1,000 cwts nigerseed, 2,000 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—288 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton-waste, K. Reeveland Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, S. Nagurdas ; 440 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,002 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, H. Muganlal ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co ; 209 cwts tin clippings, Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd. ; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Montebello s—1,000 tons manganeseore, R. A. Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—1,200 cwts mowraseed, and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 3-8 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Silverash s—25 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist, the M B Kaisha 684 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—1,000 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 455 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 tons old steel plates, C. Boggiano and Co ; 120 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—40 chests opium, M Gajanand.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 24th October, 1912.

THE INDIAN BENCH.

WHEN in June last Sir Robert Fulton indulged in some incisive remarks on the Indian Bench and, incidentally, the Bar, Reuter wired a brief summary, but, strange to say, the mail papers brought no mention of the matter. Sir Robert's remarks were made at a meeting of the East India Association, over which he presided, and at which Mr. W. Durran read a paper on "Some defects in the Legal Systems of England, India and America." To that paper we referred at some length and reproduced the text of an intimation that Sir Robert's observations would appear in the October issue of the East India Association's journal. Copies of that publication reached India by last mail, and we can but regret the Association took such a length of time in reproducing a racy and telling speech. Sir Robert Fulton, who was known in Calcutta, before his retirement, as Mr. Justice Rampini, says his experience as a civilian judge and of others is that their barrister colleagues are very good in their law, but often wrong in their conclusions as to the facts. On the whole, then, he would prefer the civilian judge. Judges in India are recruited from three classes : English barristers imported from England, members of the judicial branch of the Civil Service and Indian barristers and pleaders. "In England, the judges are selected from the successful but aged Bar. In India, barristers recruited as judges in England are selected from the unsuccessful but junior Bar. When appointed they know nothing about Indian law or Indian languages. The former they pick up in time ; the latter always remains to them a sealed book. They, of course, cannot get through their work as quickly as judges who are familiar with the language of the country." Sir Robert says he has been told that interest and political services have a great deal to do with their selection and in recent years two Lunacy Commissioners were appointed to high legal office in India, presumably because they had rendered political services to a Conservative Secretary of State. But he added, "It does not matter which party is in power ; whether you render political services to Conservative Secretary of State or act as Private Secretary to a Radical Cabinet Minister, you are certain of high office in India." We are sorry Sir Robert made this assertion. He occupies a position of less responsibility now than when in Calcutta, but the remark, if not without a substratum of truth, is an exaggeration.

The defects in the legal system in India are much the same as the defects in the English system, on which it is based, though, he says, exaggerated and distorted. That trials and actions at law in India cost large sums of money and are protracted to an extent unknown in England, except in the Tichborne case, is a fact. And Sir Robert Fulton cites the Midnapore and Khulna cases as examples. As to why cases cost so much money and last so long, Sir Robert gave it as his opinion that there were three reasons, the first being the number of appeals, applications for revision and other dilatory processes, allowed by the codes of procedure ; the second, the great natural aptitude of Indian barristers and pleaders for dialectics and their prodigeous prolixity of speech ; and the third, the weakness of the judges, who are apparently unable to control the bar. The worst of it is, their critic added, "Indian barristers never know when to stop. An Indian barrister, a few years ago, published a scurrilous article in a paper of which he was editor about the judges of the court before which he practised. The High Court had him up and suspended him for a short time. He appealed to the Privy Council, came to England and argued his appeal in person. The first day he spoke he made an excellent impression. If he had stopped, then he might, I think, have been successful. But he went on for seven days. In my opinion their lordships of the Privy Council were in the end so infuriated against him that instead of nearly suspending him, they would have hanged him if they could. They dismissed his appeal and as they went away, I am told, they said to each other, 'These poor Indian judges, we see, have a great deal to put up with.'" The story is sufficiently good and illuminating, but unfortunately Sir Robert Fulton did not mention where the reported case is to be found.

References to Indian barristers and pleaders who are appointed judges, enlarge upon the second of Sir Robert Fulton's theories. He admits that they are almost always men of great ability and learning, but he says they are not expeditious in the despatch of business. They emulate the long-windedness of the pleaders in the very lengthy judgments they deliver." He once remonstrated with an Indian colleague who delivered a very lengthy judgment in an unimportant civil appeal which they heard together. The reply was "You see the pleader for the appellant cited a number of American cases. I wanted to show him that I know a lot of American cases which he didn't." The American cases had nothing whatever to do with the case. There are few of this kind of judges ; in Bombay we have known none. According to medical science the national characteristics of a man always come out when he is put under the influence of laughing-gas. Thus an Englishman, when under the influence of laughing-gas, invariably swears ; an Irishman wants to fight, a German calls for beer, an Italian sings, a Frenchman makes love to the nurses ; while a Bengali gentleman, especially if a pleader, struggles to his feet and says "gentlemen, I should like to say just a few words." From this and similar passages in the speech it may be gathered that Sir Robert as chairman was, in places at all events, aiming at appearing humorous rather than critical, and we are not surprised that Dr. Nundi, the East African lawyer, complained that neither Mr. Durran nor Sir Robert Fulton had suggested any method for removing or remedying the defects to which attention had been called. He was in favour of employing practitioners from the Bar as judges. At the same time he admitted that when he was a Commissioner of a district on the West Coast of Africa, he did not encourage lawyers to appear before him. On which Sir Robert retorted "I see and approve of the better things, but I always follow the worse."

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THE CLERGY AND MIRACLES. IT will be contended in many quarters, both within and without the Anglican Church that the discussion at the Church Congress, recently concluded at Middlesbrough, on miracles, was not only an unnecessary departure from the realm of practical theology, but a mal-appropriation of time which might well have been devoted to vital questions touching the more general relations of life. At the same time it must be recognized that there is another and equally strong point of view for which something may be said. As Dean Strong declared, we have to settle whether we are going to look at the world from the mechanical or the spiritual point of view : that the question of miracles is not a question of detail, or one that can be neglected in the interests of practical or spiritual religion. "It is one form of the question," the Dean continued, "whether God made and governs the world, and to decide this negatively is to adopt some form of technical materialism." This is so obviously the fact that we wonder somewhat that it was found necessary to state it. Outside of religious thought to-day the question is not "Are miracles possible ?" but rather, "Is there in existence a supernatural condition at all ?" And we believe most laymen will take the view that, until all men can be persuaded to believe that there is a supernatural condition of life, it will be futile altogether to raise the subsidiary question. It is noteworthy that every creed in the world includes in its legends and traditions its own particular list of miracles, and the more ancient the faith the more complete, and wonderful, is its list. The English Church, as a part of the Church Catholic, is no exception to this, and even the nonconformist bodies, or such of them as have separated only on points outside the great essentials of Christianity, hold tenaciously and, in view of their claim to free interpretation of Holy Writ, heroically to their faith in the supreme miracles of the Incarnation and the Resurrection. For Christendom, then, there can be no repudiation of the miraculous. Both the testaments, as records of the Jewish and early Christian Churches, teem with it, and whether it be the story of Elijah's translation or of Christ's resurrection, there is no escaping from a statement of faith in an agency which is above nature.

Regarding a further development of the same question, Do miracles happen to-day ?—the answer depends entirely upon what the term "miracles" is intended to describe. Of the thousands of happenings which have occurred throughout the centuries which have been described as "miracles," it is more than probable that the great majority were very natural occurrences but were not understood through the imperfect education or imperfect intellectual development of the people who observed them. At any rate, no sane man to-day, Christian or non-Christian, would dare to state his belief in their miraculous character. But from this, of course, it does not necessarily follow that part of our present environment is not made up of supernatural influences which exercise a control over us. For example, John Wesley, and, after him, General William Booth, were wont to point to every "sinner saved" as a miracle, and it is well known also that there still are many people who believe that illness and disease may be cured by "faith" as expressed in prayer. To some parts of Europe Roman Catholics still take their maimed, and halt, and blind, believing that contact with the relics of some thousand-year old saint cannot fail to exercise curative effect, and there are many men of repute and acknowledged probity prepared to affirm that cures are actually so effected. The materialist will call all this credulity, but he will do so because he declines utterly to realize any life outside the material : the Christian will call it faith, because he believes the spiritual life is still abundant. This is the cleavage which must be mended if such discussions as that led by Dean Strong are to eventuate in a solution; but, even at the risk of being charged with extreme pessimism, we are not prepared to express confidence that the solution will ever be found.

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THE BALKANS. THE Bulgarian invasion is a serious thing for Turkey and for Europe. The Bulgarian army is not only much the largest but also the best equipped of all the forces of the confederate States ; and the Bulgarian temperament is not unlike that of the Turks themselves. They will fight hard even if they are losing, and they have all the advantage of choosing their line of country and of forcing the attack. For years they have been preparing for this war, and if their generals are at all worthy of the men under their command, a plan of campaign has been carefully thought out. That is too much for even their well-wishers to expect of the Turks, distracted as they have been by internal troubles and the excitement of a war. The Turks will have a hard time at first. The Bulgarians have already reached the outlying defences of Adrianople ; and it looks as if this historic battle ground were once again to be the scene of a great and decisive battle. For here it was close by the town whose name was then as it is still reminiscent of a great emperor and of the Roman empire at the very height of its power, that Constantine fought his rival for the throne of the empire and the sovereignty of the world. And if now the Bulgarians take Adrianople, their way like Constantine's will lie open to Byzantium and the Bosphorus. The difference now is that Europe would not look on calmly if Constantinople were besieged, while there was no one to stop the Roman General's march. Expert military opinion in England is still favourable to the Turks; and it is even stated that Turkey will have 700,000 men in the field before the end of the month. From the beginning it has been seen that if Turkey made peace with Italy and kept command of the sea, she would be able to draw huge reserves of troops from Anatolia and Asia proper ; and it was rumoured a week ago that the work of bringing troops to Europe had already begun. So little is known of the Turkish strength, as we have pointed out before, that we need not wonder at the figures given now however large they seem. The Turks can fight without money, and it is very doubtful if the Bulgarians can or will do so for any long period. Time, therefore, is on the side of the Turks ; and if they can hold the Bulgarians at Adrianople for some weeks, they will have gained an incalculable advantage. If, as is also suggested, they are strong enough to invade Eastern Rumelia and turn the Bulgarian flank, they may even force the Bulgarians to raise the campaign before winter comes on. The Bulgarians, and the Greeks also, seem determined to drive their attacks home now and to continue the fighting if necessary during the winter. But it will be one thing for the Bulgarians to besiege Adrianople and to conduct a campaign on the plains of Thrace during the winter, and quite another thing to be called on to make sure of their communications over mountains and rivers and to defend themselves in the Balkans in the severe weather that is approaching. Nothing like the situation which has now quickly arisen has been witnessed in Europe since the Russians laid siege to Plevna in 1878. But if another Osman Pasha arises to defend Adrianople with the skill and courage which that brave soldier showed, the Turkish position will be far from desperate. It will not in any event be so bad as it was when Plevna fell.

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EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION. THE Secretary of the European Defence Association of Calcutta is now in Bombay and hopes to form a branch here, as well as in the other large towns of India. The principal objects of the Association, it may be explained, are not anti-Indian, but it is intended to submit the views of the non-official European community to the legislature on subjects of interest to them, and to assist individual cases of hardship to a European. The executive and members endeavour, as far as they can, to make their activities pro-European, without at the same time being in the least antagonistic to the legitimate aspirations of Indians. The Association was formed, it may be remembered, in 1883 at a time when European opinion in India was much perturbed by the proposals contained in the "Ilbert Bill" and the "Roorkee Resolution." The former was designed to admit of the trial of Europeans by Indian magistrates without a jury ; the latter was intended to exclude persons of European or mixed descent from serving in the Public Works Department, and was followed by an official statement that Europeans would not be admitted to any uncovenanted branch of the public service. The Association helped to prevent these measures being proceeded with, and since then it has occasionally been of use to the European community in Calcutta and Bengal. Its energies, however, have been confined principally to the other side of India, and a movement has now begun for the establishment of branches in other places. Had such an association been in existence in Bombay, it might very suitably have made representations to Government regarding the lack of an infectious diseases hospital for Europeans, the action which Government is now prepared to take might have been expedited, and lives, which have been lost in the recent epidemic, might have been saved. It is desired, we may add that it should be perfectly clear that there is no desire to rule an All-India Association from Calcutta, which is the origin of the movement. Each branch is to be self-governing and self-supporting, but all the branches will work in co-operation when it appears desirable. Mr. Panckridge, the secretary, is at present endeavouring to interest the heads of firms in the idea, and shortly, we presume we may expect an announcement.

WITH reference to the rumours which have been given publicity to in the press Sir Charles Stewart Wilson asks us to state categorically that he has never either directly or indirectly been offered any post whatever in the service or administration of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Gathering of the Balkan War Clouds.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, OCT. 3.

THE cloud which a very few days ago was no bigger than a man's hand has spread over the political sky of Europe, and as I write none knows what to-morrow will bring forth. Whatever the feeling may be in other European capitals, here pessimism rules. On Monday a multitude of disquieting rumours about the situation in the Balkans were in circulation, but no official confirmation of them was obtainable, either at the Foreign Office or any of the Legations and Embassies with whose countries they were concerned. The Stock Exchange was, in particular, somewhat unsettled by the report of "experimental mobilisation" in Russian Poland, but was reassured by a *dementi* which arrived from St. Petersburg. One paper was also able to point out that the manœuvres on which the story seems to have been based were as far back as three weeks ago mentioned in its columns as impending. The King of Greece arrived on Monday morning on his way back to Athens from Copenhagen. He travelled in the strictest incognito, and was received at the station only by the Greek Minister. An inquirer at the hotel which the King made his headquarters for the day was told that his sudden departure from Denmark was due to the critical development of the Balkan situation. One press representative who had an audience with his Majesty at Copenhagen gathered that he took a grave view of the Balkan problem and naturally enough this did not tend to allay the anxiety when his telegram was published in this city.

PANIC ON THE BERLIN BOURSE.

But if there was pessimism on Monday, there was absolute panic on Tuesday on the Bourse, caused by the startling news of the Balkan mobilisations and Servian ultimatum to Turkey on the question of the intercepted munitions of war. Brokers were deluged with orders to sell from the provinces, and as there was no disposition to buy, business could be concluded only at enormous sacrifices. The opening notations showed substantial declines on previous closing prices all along the line; in fact, the heaviest losses were in stocks with no immediate connection with the Near Orient. Shares of leading banks dropped in some cases as much as 5 per cent. The Deutsche and Dresdner Bank and the Handelsgeselschaft were down 4 per cent. Still more emphatic was the slump in shipping paper, Norddeutsche Lloyd going down 9, Hansa Company 12, and Hamburg-American Line 13 per cent. Mines proved equally sensitive, and a decline of as much as 16 per cent. was registered in the shares of the big Gelsenkirchen Company. This was, however, to some extent due to internal reasons.

Later in the day, however, the market steadied up somewhat, shipping shares recovering up to 5, mines from 1 to 2, and home banks about 1-2 per cent. The improvement seems to have been partially the result of reports received as to the comparative tranquillity of the London Stock Exchange, but no doubt it proceeded in the main from assurances disseminated by Herr Von Gwinner, the principal director of the Deutsche Bank, and the autocrat of the Baghdad Railway, who made an exceptional appearance on the Bourse with the object of stemming the panic. He told the excited dealers that diplomacy still relies on its own ability to keep the brand out of the powder barrel. It was also stated on the best authority that the Great Powers will intervene both in Constantinople and the capitals of the Balkan Quadruple Alliance with the object of procuring a revocation of the mobilisation orders, and that their earnest and unanimous wish to prevent a conflict affords strong hopes of the maintenance of peace. In particular it was stated that Germany and Austria would throw the whole weight of their influence into the balance at Sofia and Belgrade to induce the Bulgarian and Servian Governments to listen to counsels of moderation.

But as the week wore on people ceased from consoling themselves with hope of peace. War came to be regarded as inevitable, and then hope centered anew in the possibility of local- ising the struggle.

AN OFFICIAL VIEW.

This attitude was strongly emphasised in a statement by the Foreign Secretary. He said :—"The position in the Balkans, regarded from the military point of view, has become so acute that the commencement of war at any hour must be reckoned with. The only serious adversary of Turkey, the Kingdom of Bulgaria is, so far as the Government and people are concerned, peaceable; the disturbing element is the Macedonians alone. Now all the Balkan States declare that they want nothing more than reforms for Macedonia, and as a matter of fact the partition of Macedonia would at once occasion a violent quarrel among the present allies. It may be regarded as out of the question that the Great Powers desire, or would permit, territorial changes in the existing relations of ownership in the Balkans. One can hope that the certainty of winning the utmost glory, but no land, will, even at the last moment, have a tranquillising effect on the Balkan States. Russia and France have made it quite clear that they wish the *status quo* in the Balkans to remain untouched, and Austria-Hungary and England are of the same way of thinking. In such circumstances it is not quite evident for what purpose the Balkan States wish to make war—a war the commencement of which would bring about a conclusion of peace between Turkey and Italy and thereby considerably enhance Turkey's striking power. It may be regarded as out of the question that any European Great Power is likely to be dragged into the war. It may be assumed that the war will remain localised. Least of all has Germany any cause for nervousness. The violent excitement of the Bourse, which is deplorable, and gives a false idea of our economic position, is to be ascribed rather to technical financial reasons." Here we have the whole German point of view aptly summed up.

The Sofia official paper *Mir* having declared that the Powers must intervene immediately and effectually in the European provinces of Turkey, or must be prepared to take the most serious consequences, a spirited rejoinder was elicited from the *Lokalanzeiger*, which said :—"This threatening language to the Great Powers, which the Sofia Government organ thinks fitting at the present juncture, will certainly be understood by the European Cabinets, but in a sense unfavourable to the originator of this demonstration."

Thus the matter stands as the mail leaves. That there will be war in the Balkans, that the Powers will not intervene before a decisive result is achieved, and that they will not allow any "land-grabbing" whoever be the victors, are the only present certainties of the situation as it is viewed in this city.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

But when all is said and done I believe the man-in-the-street is more intensely interested in the food supply than the complications in the South-East. The prices of fresh food long ago attained a critical level. On this account there has been real unrest, and an official statement issued in Berlin, early in the week, admitted that the diminished quantities of live stock offered at the cattle markets justified uneasiness; but in that statement these phenomena are attributed in the main to the recent prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease and the failure of last year's fodder harvest and it is argued that they are not calculated to shake confidence in Germany's ability to supply her own requirements in this direction. "Consequently," continues the statement, "it was necessary to avoid steps that might seriously have imperilled this aim, which, not only in the interests of our agriculture, but also in the interests of our readiness for war, must be the object of our unflagging efforts."

Starting from these premises, the Prussian Government has decided—doubtless in informal agreement with the other States of the Union, which may be expected to follow suit—to have recourse to a number of temporary expedients for dealing with the immediate crisis, and to seek a permanent preventive of meat famines in the stimulation of domestic stock-breeding.

"To encourage this," it is stated, "with all our energies by an increased provision of male animals for breeding purposes, extended cultivation of fodder, laying down of pastures, but, above all, by the promotion of land amelioration, internal colonisation, and reclamation of our wide tracts of moor and waste ground, will be our most important task in the coming years."

It would appear from this that it is now the fixed determination of the Government to attempt a solution of the double problem of employing and feeding the continual increments of the German population rather on the three and a half million acres of land which is at present lying unproductive in various parts of the country than in the million square miles of undeveloped colonies that the Empire possesses.

Another interesting feature of the Government proposals is the encouragement they afford to municipal trading. It is obvious that private enterprise would not have been tempted by the prospects of a trade of brief and fixed duration, and the municipal purchase and sale of meat has the further advantage of eliminating the middlemen's profits, but it is with the express object of "promoting the co-operation of local authorities in the supply of meat" that a bill amending the Customs Tariff Law is to be submitted to the Reichstag. The measure will empower the Federal Council to reduce the duty on meat imported by such bodies on their own account "for disposal to consumers at reasonable prices." It is proposed that the special rate shall be eighteen marks per double centner which is approximately equivalent to one penny per English pound. The lowest current rates as fixed by the commercial treaty are about 1 1-2d and 1 1-4d according to the country of origin. This reduction it is planned to remain in force till March 31, 1914, but to have immediate retroactive validity.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S TRIUMPH.

The airship "Victoria Luise" one of Count Zeppelin's most successful achievements, has just returned to Frankfort to take up her autumn and winter quarters in the immense hall at the western extremity of the city. She is attached to the city in much the same way as a sea-going vessel belongs to a particular port. It is probable that the "Victoria Luise" will make occasional flights during the next few months along the Rhine and over those magnificent stretches of hills, mountains, valleys and woodlands, extending far and wide on all sides of the city, all of which are looking particularly attractive in the varied splendours of their autumn foliage.

Despite the almost wintry conditions of this summer, the captain and crew of the airship have a long list of successes to their score. She left her present shed in the opening days of March, and is the first craft of her type to undertake flights over the sea, making voyages over the Baltic and the North Sea. Overland she has done still better. Since beginning her first service she has sailed on two hundred and fifteen days, of which one hundred and eighty-three were for the conveyance of passengers. These latter took four hundred and fifty-seven hours, during which she covered no fewer than twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-one kilometres or roughly close upon sixteen thousand English miles—approximately half the circuit of the globe. More than three thousand nine hundred persons were carried. A triumph indeed for the gifted Count.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Payment of Allowances to Employes in England.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, requesting sanction to the Municipality keeping a deposit of Rs. 10,000 with their accredited agents, Messrs. Couts and Co. in London, the latter acting as their Home Treasurers for all payments on by the Corporation to their officers in England on furlough and for sick allowances payable in England. Leave allowances and pensions became due on the first of the month following that for which they were earned. In case of Municipal officers bills of exchange had to be purchased from a bank through Municipal brokers and it had then to be remitted Home. This was subject to the ordinary office delays in Bombay as the pressure in the Chief Accountant's office was very great in the early part of the month. The officers did not get their allowances in England in time and as the complaint was constant the Commissioner asked for the sanction as aforesaid.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

Consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the last year was postponed until Wednesday.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Local Lines and the Port Trust to Consult an Expert.

A Press note to hand last evening says :—"In order that the question of the electrification of the Railways within the Island of Bombay may be thoroughly investigated, the Boards of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and the Port Trust have agreed to share the cost of obtaining expert opinion. Mr. Merz, who is one of the first authorities on the subject and who is now carrying out a great scheme of Railway electrification round Melbourne, has been asked to visit Bombay and report upon the adaptability of the system to the local conditions. It is, therefore, hoped that full information as to the possibilities of electric traction, from the point of view of economy and traffic convenience, may be shortly available.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

TURKISH ROUT REPORTED AT SERFIDJE.

Prishtina Occupied by the Servians.

GREEK TROOPS ENTER THE CAPITAL OF LEMNOS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

It is officially stated that a big battle near Serfidje has resulted in the retreat of twenty-two Turkish battalions and six batteries. A general pursuit of Greek troops has been ordered.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.

According to semi-official reports, four hundred Turks, fleeing from the Servians through Novi Bazar, crossed the Bosnian frontier and were disarmed.

In the Reichsrath to-day, the Minister of Finance emphatically expressed confidence that the war would remain localised.

THE SERVIAN OPERATIONS.

BELGRADE, Oct. 22.

According to official despatches, Servia's three armies continue to advance against stubborn opposition. The easternmost advance guard has reached Kumanovo.

The army in the Ibar Valley had a severe engagement extending from Raska to near Yeni-Bazar. The enemy were estimated at 40,000. Both sides lost heavily.

The Western army has captured blockhouses around Senitza.

The third Servian Army has arrived before Prishtina.

The Servians have captured Kochana, the scene of the massacre in August. The Sofia newspapers say that the Turks massacred more Christians before abandoning the town.

VRANIA, Oct. 23.

The Servians entered Prishtina yesterday afternoon after hard fighting.

WOUNDED SERVIANS REACH HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Two hundred less seriously wounded Servians who were able to bear the journey have arrived in Belgrade.

THE MONTENEGRINS' HALT.

The advance of the Montenegrins towards Skutari is still at a standstill. They have, for four days, been fruitlessly bombarding the forts of Tarabosch, which are barring their way.

BRITISH SHIP CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Greek torpedo boats have seized the British steamer *Peapol*, from Cardiff for Varna, and have taken her to Piraeus on the ground that her cargo is contraband.

A GREEK VICTORY.

The Greeks have occupied Castro, the capital of Lemnos, after a short engagement. Forty-five prisoners were taken.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.

The Greeks, advancing from Elassona, attacked the Pass of Sarayaporon at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The enemy were strongly posted and made a vigorous defence. The attack was still in progress at three in the afternoon.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The message to the *Daily Telegraph* announcing the capture of Kirk Killisseh by the Bulgarians, was premature.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.

It is officially stated that there was heavy fighting at Kirk Kilisseh all yesterday. The Turks recaptured two Bulgarian positions inflicting heavy losses.

KARACHI TRADE AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The war in the Balkans is upsetting trade here. Nobody feels sure as to the progress of events in the near future, and whether Turkish successes or Turkish defeats will raise prices, or depress freights, or restrict demand, or increase demand for Karachi's exports nobody can apparently make out. Trade is consequently dragging; the exchange is flabby and business generally is slack and lifeless.

CANADA'S ROYAL VICEROY.

Remarkable Demonstrations at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.

T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were given a stirring welcome on their return from a royal tour of 10,000 miles.

Mr. Borden and the Cabinet Ministers met them at the station, and as the train drew in they were given an ovation by the huge crowds which had gathered.

The tour has given the utmost satisfaction everywhere.

CANADIAN NAVY QUESTION

Resignation of the Public Works Minister.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.

The Nationalist Minister, Mr. Monk, Minister of Public Works, has resigned on account of differences with Mr. Borden regarding the Naval question. Mr. Monk is of opinion that the Naval programme should be submitted to the electors for ratification, but Mr. Borden maintains that a plebiscite is unnecessary.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at his home in ...cellent condition. He has already started ...king fresh plans for his campaign, but ... doctors forbid him to take part in any ...monstration.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Progress of the Guillotined Proceedings.

IRISH UUIVERSITIES SAVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Clause two of the Home Rule Bill, defining the powers of the Irish Parliament, was carried under the guillotine by 328 votes to 222. All proposals made by the Opposition in the direction of restriction were rejected, except one. This was accepted by Mr. Redmond and the Government, and deprives the Irish Parliament of powers of legislation regarding Trinity College, Dublin, Dublin University, and Queen's College, Belfast.

The Government also promised an amendment strictly limiting Irish control of the Post Office internal arrangements in Ireland.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Matter of a Loan and Financial Adviser.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Replying to questions in the Commons regarding M. Sazonoff's visit, Sir Edward Grey said that the need for a new loan to Persia was fully recognised and the matter was still being considered. The question of a new financial adviser had not been specifically raised, but it was recognised that if financiers stipulated for strong treasury control Persia would have to consider them.

RUSSIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWING.

The British Consul at Tabriz reports that the Russian troops have begun to withdraw, and that 2,300 have left Tabriz during the past two days.

HOLLAND AND THE U. S.

Interesting Report of Treaty against Japan.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23.

While positively denying the report current in Berlin of the conclusion of a definitive Treaty between America and Holland for the protection of the Sunda Islands and the Philippines against Japan, the *Nieuwe Courant* states that the Naval Defence Commission in the East Indies has been considering for some time the question of establishing a Naval force in the Indies, and so rendering offensive action possible if it should become necessary.

The journal adds that some of the members of the Commission are not unfavourable towards a Naval understanding with the United States.

INDIAN GOLD FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The *Standard*, in its financial column, says that though trade conditions tend in a contrary direction, it appears confirmed that about two millions in gold are about to be shipped from India to London.

It is surmised that this is in addition to the Indian Gold Standard Reserve at the Bank of England.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

PEKING, Oct. 22.

Sir Ian Hamiton has left for Hankow. While here he was invited to inspect the Legation Guards of all nations, and their administration —an unprecedented honour.

TOKIO AMBASSADORSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The appointment of Sir Conyngham Greene, British Minister at Copenhagen, to be Ambassador at Tokio, is officially confirmed.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

PISA, Oct. 22.

The King received Count von Berchtold most cordially. The Count presented an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, and King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon Count von Berchtold the Order of the Annunziata.

THE TSAREVITCH.

ST. PETERBURG, Oct. 22.

The Tsarevitch is ill with a swelling in the groin and a high temperature.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Mexican Government has concentrated its forces round Vera Cruz, and is preparing to attack the town. Five thousand foreigners and a thousand non-combatants have taken refuge in boats in the harbour.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The death is announced of the novelist, Robert Barr.

[The late Robert Barr wrote many excellent novels, all of which enjoyed much popularity; but he was equally well-known as a colleague of Jerome K. Jerome on the "Idler" of which Barr was Editor. The deceased was born in Glasgow, but educated in Canada, and until 1876 was engaged in scholastic work. Then he joined the editorial staff of the "Detroit Free Press," but five years later went to England. His wife was a Miss Eva Bennett whom he married in 1876. The "Idler" was founded in 1882.]

TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

There is still no definite news from Lhassa regarding the position there and it is uncertain whether fighting continues.

MR. GOKHALE'S MISSION.

Notable Reception at Cape Town.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAFE TOWN, Oct. 22.

Mr. Gokhale has been invited to be a guest of the Government at Pretoria. Mr. Ghandi, in an interview, did not believe that the visit would result in a final settlement, but hoped that it would bring about a better understanding between Europeans and Indians.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.

The Mayor presided at a large meeting today, when the Indian organisation presented addresses to Mr. Gokhale.

Senator Schreiner delivered a speech of welcome.

Mr. Gokhale, in reply, said that his compatriots in South Africa would find that India would support them, but they must do nothing to jeopardise the real interests of the Empire.

BENGAL POLICE.

Steps to Reduce Crime in Rural and Water Areas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The Government of Bengal has introduced many reforms with a view to improve the police administration in the Province. By a scheme for the re-organisation of the civil police, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, an increase will be made both to the number of officers and the men employed and to the number of investigating centres. Much difficulty is experienced in recruiting Mahomedans whose number is a little more than one-fourth of the entire force. The system of placing assistant or deputy superintendents in charge of sub-divisions has seemed not only to improve the discipline and the morale of the force, but also to engender better feeling between the people and the police.

Special measures have been taken to deal with dacoities. Arms have been supplied to outlying thanas (police stations), and extra telegraph offices have been opened, punchayets and villages in the Dacca division have been supplied with arms for defence. Steps are also being taken to stop the river dacoities in Eastern Bengal and a beginning has been made by the employment of a force of one superintendent, two inspectors, one sub-inspector, 11 head-constables and 97 constables. Four floating thanas and 7 patrol boats are now at work and a fifth floating thana is shortly expected to be ready. Including the two launches, purchased last year there are nine launches and arrangements have been made for the construction at the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, of others. One more inspector and a number of sub-inspectors will shortly be recruited.

A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The finding of the magistrate into the death of acting Bombardier Coleman, of 62nd Co., R.G.A., at Syriam Battery, was that the deceased's death was due to the effect of a dose of cyanide of potassium, probably self-administered on the night of October 18th. The evidence suggested that the deceased was "not himself" at the time of taking the poison.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

News received from Jellalabad states that when the Amir arrives there from Kabul an important durbar is to be held, and a Frontier correspondent mentions that some announcement is to be made as to the foreign policy of Afghanistan.

THE CASE OF MR. ARNOLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The memorial which is being sent to the Viceroy on behalf of Mr. C. Arnold bears so far some 20,000 signatures. Mr. Arnold has received numerous letters and telegraphic messages from Burma and India containing expressions of sympathy, encouragement and surprise at the result of the recent trial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Lieutenant Tenison, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Multan, is transferred to the 27th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Newcastle.

2nd Lieutenant A.C.S. Hall, No. 16 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Weymouth, is transferred to No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Katapahar.

The following officers are permitted to retire:—Major-General W. Du G. Gray, Indian Army, Colonel C. H. Dawson, Indian Army, Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Sykes, I.M.S.

Captain Torrie, 27th Cavalry, has been selected for the appointment of Brigade Major, Lucknow Cavalry Brigade, on 31st March next.

Lieutenant McCallum, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Burma Division.

The following revised movements of Coast Defence Companies of Royal Garrison Artillery are sanctioned:—

No. 61 to stand fast at Rangoon; No. 62 Rangoon to Calcutta; No. 64 Aden to Rangoon by frieght ship; No. 70 Calcutta to Aden; No. 76 Katapahar to Aden; No. 79 Aden to Bombay by R.I.M.S., Dalhousie.

GUJRATIS AT RANGOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

The Rangoon Charitable Amateur Club staged their popular performance entitled "Chandrahas" on Sunday last at Victoria Hall for the benefit of the Gujrati Anglo-Vernacular School of Rangoon. The hall was literally crowded to its utmost capacity and the late arrivals had to be satisfied with standing accommodation. The performance commenced exactly at 9 p. m. and went with a swing from the start to the finish.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Formal Reply to Sir Harcourt Butler.

THE CHANGE OF NAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, president of the Hindu University Society, has replied to Sir Harcourt Butler's letters of the 9th of August, conveying the Secretary of State's decision regarding the University. The Hindu University Committee, after considering the letters, authorised the President to a reply, in the course of which, the Committee first thanks Government for accepting the proposal for the establishment of a university for the Hindu community at Benares.

On the question of name the reply says:—"While the members of the executive committee fully recognise that the change of name will in no way involve any change in the essential features and scope of the proposed University at Benares, they cannot help feeling that the new name proposed for it will not appeal to the Hindu public at large throughout India to the same extent as the one by which it has till now been proposed to be called. Located at Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, the association of the word Hindu with its name will not only satisfy much cherished sentiment, but will also indicate and point out that it will be for the benefit of the entire Hindu community of India, that it looks for support and help. The Executive Committee has consulted the donors and they find that public opinion is very strongly in favour of retaining the name originally proposed. The Committee hopes that Government will be pleased to allow them to do so."

The reply further says that the decision that the University will have no power of affiliation outside the locality in which it is established, has caused deep disappointment and the Committee feels extreme reluctance in soliciting a reconsideration of that point. The Committee points out that the first of the four practical objections to a grant of power of affiliation outside the locality is very much minimised by the fact (a) that affiliation to outside colleges would only be granted under rules approved by Government to institutions as well equipped as one of the University Colleges in any branch of learning and science; (b) that institutions applying for affiliation will be required to make religious instruction an integral part of their work; (c) that there will be residential colleges fully equipped as such, (d) and, lastly that affiliation will depend, after all, on the final sanction of Government.

The number of institutions likely to fulfil all these conditions will at any rate for a long time be inconsiderable. With proper safeguards there is little fear of a conflict of territorial jurisdiction or of undesirable competition.

With regard to the second objection that outside affiliation would keep down the standard and destroy the hope that colleges would become genuine seats of learning, the reply says that such would not be the case. Great distances in India make it extremely difficult for students from every part of India to come over to Benares. It is only in the case of higher studies that such concentration is most beneficial. If post-graduate studies were concentrated at Benares, while study for degrees were also permitted in well enquipped colleges much of the objection would be obviated. Government will always have power to limit affiliation at any point it likes, but if no colleges are affiliated outside Benares the cherished hope of the promoters to shape a curriculum which will conduce to the development of Hindu culture will be realisable in Benares alone. The Committee further points out that it would be absolutely necessary for the proposed University to hold the matriculation examination at various centres in India and would also have power to recognise schools.

In conclusion, the Committee feels disappointed that the Viceroy cannot be the Chancellar and they hope that this point may be reconsidered, but, in any event, they would feel gratified if the University were permitted to place at its head as its protector the august name of the King-Emperor and they hope that the Viceroy will become its first patron.

As to other points the Committee submits their constitution in form of a draft Bill and memorandum with the suggestion that preliminary details can best be settled by a conference and discussion between representatives of the Committee and Government.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

An Amil Boy Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The trial of an Amil boy named Tharu who was charged with having attempted to murder Rao Bahadur Diwan Jagatrai Khubchand, (retired Deputy Collector), the Special First Class Magistrate of Hyderabad, was concluded in the Sessions Court, Hyderabad, before Mr. A. C. Wild on Saturday. The assessors gave their opinion that the accused was guilty. The Judge delivered judgment yesterday accepting the verdict of the assessors and sentenced the accused to five years' imprisonment under section 459, I. P. Code, for house trespass and attempt at murder.

THE OUDH FAMILY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

Sir James Meston to-day received an address of welcome from the Oudh ex-Royal Family Association of Lucknow. Replying, he assured the members he would do his best to support the efforts of the Association and encourage their sons to qualify themselves for honourable and useful careers.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Thomas Williams Holderness, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary in the Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, to succeed the late Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, K. C. B., as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India.

His Majesty has also approved of the appointment of Mr. Francis Courtney Drake, at present Assistant Secretary in the Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, to succeed Sir T. W. Holderness.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

PROSPEROUS MYSORE.

Estimated Deficit Converted into Actual Surplus.

THE GOLD OUTPUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 23.

As many as 268 members of the Representative Assembly attended the meeting to-day, which was also attended by the British Resident and Lady Daly, Mr. Warburton, first assistant to the Resident, the Judges and Councillors of Mysore, all the heads of the State Departments, the Deputy Commissioners of districts, Mr. R. H. Campbell, the Maharaja's Private Secretary, Major Foulkes, I. M. S., and several retired officers of State.

The Dewan's address occupied an hour in delivery and was enthusiastically applauded. Addresses were then read by Mr. C. Richards on behalf of the Kolar Mining Board, by Mr. W. L. Crawford, on behalf of the South Mysore Planters' Association, and by Mr. K. H. Ramayya, on behalf of Vokkligar Sangha of Bangalore. The members from Chitaldroog District and the inhabitants of Chikmagalore also presented addresses. To all of these the Dewan made a collective reply in general terms.

DEWAN'S REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The Dewan, in opening the meeting of the Assembly, made the following among other remarks in an exhaustive address to the members:—You will all be gratified to hear that the Government of India has been pleased to deal in a liberal and generous spirit with the question of surplus revenues of the civil and military station of Bangalore. The subject has been under discussion since 1907 when allusion was made to it by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer in his address to this assembly. The Government of India have now resolved to exclude, partially or wholly, certain items of charges from the *pro forma* accounts maintained, and as retrospective effect is to be given to the resolution substantial benefit is expected to accrue to the State's finances.

The financial statement and budget estimates for the year 1912-13 have been before you for two months past. The estimates for the year 1910-11 were based on expectations of a normal year and provided for a surplus of 5·66 lakhs. In actual result the surplus amounted to rupees 24·02 lakhs. The ordinary accounts show a surplus of 19·62 lakhs and the Cauvery Power scheme of 4·40 lakhs. The surplus was secured after appropriating 3·33 lakhs for contributions for famine reserve and sinking fund and setting aside 2·84 lakhs towards the normal annual depreciation fund. According to the revised estimates which have been carefully prepared and are not likely to differ much from the actuals, the revenue realised for the year 1911-12 is expected to amount to Rs. 249·80 lakhs, viz., ordinary account Rs. 233·16 lakhs and Cauvery Power scheme account to Rs. 16·64 lakhs. The expenditure, similarly, is expected to amount to Rs. 235·50 lakhs, viz., ordinary account 223·05 lakhs, and Cauvery Power scheme account 12·45 lakhs (including contributions to sinking fund and depreciation). The net result of the transactions is that instead of a deficit of 3.29 lakhs, anticipated in the budget estimates for 1911-12, the revised estimates show a surplus of 14·30 lakhs.

In consequence of the deficiency in the early rains in many parts of the State the estimates for the year 1912-13 had to be cautiously framed. The total revenue is estimated at 244·60 lakhs viz., 228·40 lakhs on ordinary account and 16·20 lakhs under Cauvery Power scheme account. The total expenditure and appropriations come to 261·9 lakhs on ordinary account and 16·11 lakhs on Cauvery Power Scheme account.

The continued prosperity of the last three years has made it possible for Government to deal with the demands of all spending departments in a liberal spirit. An additional grant of 2·60 lakhs has been given for special measures in connection with the spread of education and a grant of 1·46 lakhs has been given to the Economic Conference for meeting, among other things, the cost of investigations in special industries, conducting a general industrial survey of the State and carrying on experiments, in consultation with experts, on industrial and agricultural subjects.

The ordinary Public Works grant has been fixed this year at 30 lakhs with an additional grant of 20 lakhs for the Kannambadi reservoir and 7 lakhs for the Bangalore electric tramways. Railways also come in for a large grant of 13·25 lakhs. The surveys of certain lines are in progress and Government are in hopes of starting construction on one or more lines in the very near future.

Before proceeding to deal with major executive departments of State I wish to announce to you that the Mysore Civil Service examinations rules have been revised in various respects and chiefly so as to restrict the examination to candidates who are either Mysoreans by birth or domicile or who have taken their degrees from one of the Mysore colleges. Provision has been made therein for the practical training of Civil Service probationers in various branches of taluk and district administrations.

THE GOLD POSITION.

"The State Geologist made an inspection of foundations exposed at the site of Kannambadi dam and furnished a report of a large nugget of gold (weighing 4·03 ozs) was found near Palvanhalli in Shimoga district and a series of washing of the soil and alluvium were carried out which showed that surface material here carries small quantities of gold. Several prospecting licenses have been taken in the area, but work has not yet been started.

The production of gold showed an increase of over 1,100 ozs. during the year all of which came from the Kolar Field. The Mysore, Oorigaum ond Nundydroog mines maintained satisfactory position of the previous year. The Champion Reef has shown a further tendency to improve and Balaghat, which for sometime past has yielded very poor results, has shown distinct signs of improvement in some of the lower levels. The total value of gold obtained was three crores and twenty lakhs of rupees and the royalty realised by the Government was a little over 16 lakhs.

Rainfall has been copious and our irrigation reservoirs are full with the result that standing crops are thriving and promise abundant harvest. We have indeed cause to be thankful to bountiful Providence. I will now close my address and ask you to proceed to a discussion of its various points of interest as well as of other subjects which you may wish to bring forward."

MAHARAJA'S VISIT TO COORG.

Sir Hugh Daly, Mr. B. P. Warburton and Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Huzur Secretary to the Maharajah, motored to Mercara and back yesterday in connection with His Highness's visit to Coorg, which takes place on November 2nd. It is to be merely in the nature of a three days' trip.

His Highness the Maharajah will this evening be "At Home" to his European guests on the Racecourse where some Gymkhana sports are to be among the diversions.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MOSLEM LADIES AND THE TURKISH TROUBLES. About three months ago, a military officer delivered a lecture in Simla, expatiating on the blessings of war. It was a startling paradox which he laboured hard to establish. Supposing that war in some of its indirect consequences does some good, it is certainly not justifiable on that account. War is an evil *per se*, whether it is avoidable or otherwise. We are told that the Turco-Italian war, just ended, evoked a keen interest amongst the Moslem women of India. In the report read at the Moslem Ladies' Conference in Poona it was stated that the war had worked like a magic charm in awakening the enthusiasm of Mahomedan women. The Honorary Secretary proceeded to observe that "the patriotic love of the Arab women in Tripoli, their determination, their self-abnegation, their sufferings and heroic death have caused an awakening among the most illiterate women in the humblest Mahomedan quarters in India. The war has created a thirst for news, and I have never seen a time when my sisters showed as much desire for reading Urdu newspapers as has been displayed during the last eight months." The fermentation created by the unequal struggle drove some Moslem ladies to write to the papers against the serious handicap of the purdah, and a lady of distinction has appealed to her sisters to volunteer for the scene of war as nurses. Since this appeal was made, the Balkan troubles have aroused Islam once more to a pitch of passionate fervour, and Reuter telegraphed the other day that a Turkish lady is going to the front as a Sister of Mercy to tend the stricken soldiers of her race. These wars are expected to stimulate the development of female education among the Mahomedans of India. It is reported that some of the members of the Ladies' conference have been approaching the poorer classes in their homes to persuade them to send their children to school. A proposal to establish a central school for Moslem girls in Poona, with the object of preparing them for admission to the Training College for women teachers, promises to become an accomplished fact before very long. I am sure that the good it will do will be far-reaching in its effects. Competent and efficient women teachers among Mahomedans do not exist, and their girls schools suffer woefully in consequence. If this want is supplied, I am confident that female education will spread fast in the community. The will, I know, exists. Even the lower classes have come to have a glimmering of its benefits. Here, as in many other things, the situation has undergone a marvellous change within a few years. The opposition, which girls schools aroused among the Moslem masses even in Bombay ten or fifteen years back, has all but disappeared.

THE PURDAH. The advanced section among educated Moslem women appears to be eager to tear the veil. As it is looked upon as a sign of honour and respectability, it will take long to disappear. But a violent crusade against the purdah is not to be desired. A dead-set made against this cherished institution will only serve to provoke angry passions. Supposing, however, that it were possible to destroy the purdah all at once, the naked light of day may prove too dazzling and over-powering for the suddenly liberated women. Lady Clarke, presiding at the Ladies' Conference at Poona, made some very sensible observations on the point. She said: "The seclusion of the Moslem women of India will gradually diminish, and much that is now difficult will become easier to them. I trust, however, that the process will not be too rapid, and that education will keep pace with it. Sudden social revolutions are fraught with danger." I am told by Indian ladies, who happen to meet their Moslem sisters at Ladies' Gymkhanas and parties, that many of them give striking proofs of spirit and intelligence, in spite of their seclusion. One may be sure that they will do much better, when they are more free to move about.

MEMORIAL COLUMN AT SANJAN. About three years ago, a proposal was laid before the Parsis to erect a monument at Sanjan, the spot where their ancestors, fleeing from the vengeance of their conquerors, first landed. The idea was so enthusiastically received that one might have expected that funds would be readily forthcoming for the most costly and pretentious memorial that the Parsis might choose to raise. The Parsis had in the meanwhile some communal questions of burning interest to absorb them. They were divided by personalities and partisanship, and some of their newspapers industriously fed the flame. The project of a memorial was quietly relegated to the back-ground, and the contributions, which slowly dribbled in fell much below the expectations of its supporters. They attempted sometime ago to revive the flagging zeal of their brethren by publishing a report on the present state of the funds. The total is about fourteen thousand rupees, and all that has been accomplished up to now is that three acres of land have been acquired for the proposed memorial. It has been announced that donors of a sum of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be allowed a commemorative tablet on the monument. A majority of mankind are so anxious to "perpetuate" their own memory on that of some dear departed friend or relative that I should not be surprised if a few thousand rupees were subscribed to the fund under this inducement. It is stated that the amount subscribed hitherto is not sufficient for the purpose of a suitable memorial. I think that full details of the scheme, with an estimate of cost, should be laid before the community. In the absence of specific information, the Parsis are left in the dark, and some of them probably hold their hand because full particulars have not yet been vouchsafed. On the other hand, it may be that the promoters of the memorial find themselves unable to submit a definite scheme, because they do not know what the total subscription will come to.

ITS MEANING. A monument commemorating the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers to America was opened lately at Portsmouth. They, too, had escaped from their tormentors for the sake of their dear faith. The case of the Zoroastrian refugees, who landed here craving the hospitality of the Hindu prince, is analogous, and a memorial column may be justified on various grounds. It may serve as marking the grateful sense of the Parsis for the asylum offered to their forebears. It will, in a far greater degree, signalize the remarkable rise and progress of the community under the British rule. It is a matter of mere speculation what position the Parsis would have occupied, had the British never conquered India. A few of them might have wielded some power and influence in the various indigenous states; but the mass would not have risen much above the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water. The British power gave them full scope for the exercise of their energy and intelligence. They enjoyed an even chance with the rest of their countrymen, and in relation to the other races of India they suffered from no handicap and no disabilities. Eager to seize their opportunity, they did not tarry on the road. The memorial column may stand as a proud monument of the name and position won by the Parsis in the country of their adoption. The pity of it is that it will stand in a wilderness, a spectacle for beasts and boors. It may become the habitation of owls and bats and jackals. One may ask himself whether it is worth spending a great deal of money on a memorial doomed to waste its splendour on the desert air.

COMPULSION AND FREEDOM. Mysore has grown venturesome. It has formed the heroic resolution of introducing compulsory education in the State, but it is anxious to proceed with the utmost caution, not to say trepidition, and the result is that there will be no compulsion, in the sense in which the term is understood in Europe. The Bill is hedged round with a number of limitations, qualifications and saving clauses, reducing compulsion under a variety of circumstances specified therein, to the discretion of the parties affected by the measure. It is a harmonious blend of freedom and compulsion. The Bill, it is premised, is to be entirely of a permissive nature, and its provisions cannot be enforced in any area, until the Government have declared them to apply to such area. By a process of elimination compulsion is reduced to a minimum, which in official language is described as providing "satisfactory safeguards against what may be regarded as a vexatious enforcement of its provision." Non-attendance may be excused "on proof of a reasonable cause for absence, such as ill-health, domestic necessity, seasonal deeds of agriculture, absence of a school within a distance of one mile from the residence of the boy, and so on." And so on! The catalogue of reasonable causes of absence is thus liable to expansion. It is further provided that Government may exempt particular classes and communities from the operation of the regulation. The Bill, it is declared, primarily provides for male pupils, but the Government propose to hold in reserve the terrible power of enforcing its provisions in the case of girls as well. It would appear, however, from the spirit of infinite caution which pervades the Bill that the authorities will not be in a hurry to apply the measure to girls. They are likely to remain out of it under the comprehensive head of "Exceptions." The desire of the Mysore Government for the spread of elementary education in the State is really commendable. But when the Bill is passed, it would not be right to run away with the idea that it has introduced compulsory education, is commonly understood in the State, nor to point the finger of scorn at the British who still hold back on account of its enormous difficulties, if applied to all India. These difficulties are indicated by the liberally permissive character of the Mysore Bill, and they would be necessarily heavier and more complex by far in the vast area under the Paramount Power, than they would be within the very limited and comparatively more homogeneous domains under the rule of Indian princes.

DION.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE.

Three Lakhs of Cotton Burnt and Destroyed.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a big fire took place in the Saugar Cotton Press, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

About 6-30 the engines were stopped and the work closed as usual, the men leaving immediately. Nothing unusual was noticed until a little before two o'clock in the morning when flames were seen and an alarm was raised. The motor fire engine arrived first on the spot, followed by several other fire engines of the Bombay Fire Brigade. On their arrival the Brigade found the whole building and the godown in the neighbourhood ablaze.

Mr. Greenop, chief of the fire brigade, noticing that another godown near the burning premises was in danger, directed the hose towards it and in a short time succeeded in saving this building. Pressure in the water-main was quite sufficient and with a copious supply of water the fire brigade could play water upon the flames directly from the hydrant. The fire engines, stationed at the Dock, used sea-water and the simultaneous playing of water from all directions resulted in saving the buildings and properties around the burning buildings.

The fired building was a brick house with iron pillars. On the ground floor there was an engine room in the front. Behind it was a big room in which were working seven presses and an engine. On the upper floor were the cotton cleaning machines. Near the engine room on the south was a big godown where a number of cotton bales were stacked. In the same godown were kept bales of cotton, fly, and cotton waste, belonging to Messrs. Khimji Visram and Company. The Saugar Press belonged to Messrs. Khimji Meghji Deoraj and Company.

The salvage corps under Superintendents Scully and Alum, and the police under Inspector Guider rendered valuable assistance.

The fire was got under control after two hours' hard work and was completely out about noon.

The origin of the fire is not known and the damage is roughly estimated at three lakhs of rupees.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Walker of the "A" Division in his report to the Commissioner of Police said the place must have been on fire for hours before the alarm was given or when it was noticed for the flames to get such a hold. He also adds that no water was available from the main up to 3 a. m. The whole of the property is covered by insurance with the South British and other insurance companies. The cause of the fire is not known, but may be probably due to a lighted bidee being carelessly thrown down by some of the workmen who are employed in the press when leaving off work, and this falling on the oily waste cotton may have caused it to ignite owing to its inflammable nature. There are about eighty employes of the Press, but excepting a private ramosi, the engine driver, fireman and one blacksmith nobody sleeps on the premises. The men excepting the ramosi who gave the alarm were all asleep in the engine room. The private ramosi states that on noticing the flames he at once informed Police Ramosi No. 1220 who was on the other side of the building and also telephoned the information requesting the assistance of the fire brigade.

KAISER AND THEOLOGIAN.

Dr. Arnold Meyer, Professor of Theology at Zurich University, had the honour of being presented to the German Emperor during his Majesty's recent visit to Switzerland, and contributes to the "Bonner Zeitung," says the "Morning Post" correspondent, an account of the conversation that took place. In reply to the Emperor's question, Dr. Meyer informed his Majesty that he was a liberal theologian, whereupon the Emperor stated that he himself was not orthodox. The Emperor explained very fully and in an animated manner his religious position. He did not, he said, live among dogmas and confessions of faith, but in the Bible, and when serious situation arose he tried to imagine what Christ would say or do in such a case. Pastors, his Majesty considered, should not be bound down to a literal confession of faith, though he was of opinion that the Church needed fixed forms for without them there would be confusion everywhere. His Majesty concluded by expressing the opinion that pastors should preach no dogmas but present their conscience to Christ and the treasures of the Bible to their hearers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

When is a Road a Private Street?

MUNICIPAL DISPUTE DECIDED.

Some time ago Edulji K. Patel was charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, with failure to comply with a requisition made upon him by the Municipal Commissioner under section 305 of the Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, to level, metal, drain and light a private street between Slater Road and Tardeo Road in the manner directed by the Municipal Commissioner in his notice. Mr. Patel, along with other house-owners in the street, were also given the same notice and they first consented to nave the work carried out through the Municipality, but later on Edulji having discovered that there was a six-inch pipe laid in the street to carry sewage refuse to carry out the orders of the Municipality, contending that the street was public as the pipe had been laid by the Municipality before 1888, and that it had been sewered before that, and that it was not a private street as defined by clause 10 of section 3 of the Municipal Act.

The Corporation argued that the laying of the pipe did not mean that the street was sewered as no water from the drain went into that, but only water from some houses was carried into it. The Magistrate held that the street was a private one and the accused was convicted under section 471 of the Municipal Act and fined Rs. 15. The accused (Patel) moved the High Court against this order and obtained a rule on the Magistrate.

Yesterday it was contended before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, by accused's counsel that though the fine was small his client came to the High Court on principle. If his client had been the owner of all the houses in the street he would have been mulcted in a heavy sum.

THE APPELLATE JUDGMENT.

Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Jardine, for the Corporation at some length, delivered the following judgment.

This is an application for revision. The order sought to be revised is an order by the Presidency Magistrate convicting the accused of failing to comply with a notice, issued under section 305 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15. The petitioner is the owner of a property abutting on a private street between Slater Road and Tardeo Road.

A notice, under section 305 of the Municipal Act, was served on the accused requiring him to repair the street, &c.

It was issued as the street was a private one. The petitioner ultimately declined to carry out the request and sought to justify himself on the ground that it was not a private street. This attitude he assumed, because a 6-inch pipe had been laid in the steeet. For the purposes of this case it is assumed that this was laid before the Municipal Act came into force. Under section 3 of the Act a private street is defined as one which is not a public street, and a public street is that which is looked after by the Corporation. The petitioner's case is that the 6-inch pipe laid in the street meant that it was sewered by the Corporation prior to the Act coming into force. The question is whether this street is private or public within the meaning of the Municipal Act. And that depends on whether it is sewered by the 6-inch drain pipe. The pipe carries nothing but water from the houses abutting the street and does not carry anything else from the street. Can it be said that the street is sewered by the pipe? It is urged by the petitioner that the word "sewer" must be restricted to that narrow meaning used in ordinary parlance, "liquid filth" and other extraneous matters. We have nothing to guide us as to what meaning is to be given to the word "sewer" in section 3. From the best consideration that we have given to the matter, we think that the narrower meaning of the petitioner is not the meaning to be given to the word "sewer" when it is employed in the Act. On referring to the dictionaries we find that the word "sewer" is derived from "sew." In Webster it means the "drain of a reservoir, used to drain water or filth underground." There is no sufficient reason to think that the word in the Act means anything else than the recognised meaning. On reference to other dictionaries and law books we find that the judicial authorities support Webster. Sewer comes from "sew," i.e., drain. "It means even canals. It may mean a channel to which water flows."

On these grounds it seems to us impossible that the word "sewer" in the Municipal Act should mean what the petitioner contends. The Corporation says it must carry off other things beside liquid filth. This construction derives support from the language of the Act which says "the street should be sewered." The word "street" cannot be sewered by a mere 6-in. pipe carrying only water from some houses. "Sewer" must imply a wider meaning. The street cannot be sewered merely because a pipe carries water from certain houses and when it has no direct connection with the surface of the street.

THE APPEAL FAILS.

There is force in the argument that under clause 10 of the Municipal Act the street must be a public one as the pipe had been laid before the Act came into force for carrying away the sewage. But the question is whether it sewered the street at all. It might have been there before the Corporation took charge of it, but the pipe never sewered the street. If it did so the liability would be of the Corporation. The Corporation cannot be bound to take charge of the street simply because a pipe had been laid to carry the filthy water from the houses on the street.

Upon these grounds we hold that the street is not sewered by the 6-inch pipe. This being the only ground of motion we must discharge the rule and confirm the conviction and sentence passed on the petitioner by the Magistrate.

Mr. H. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal and Co. appeared for the applicant. The acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Their lordships also disposed of the case in which one Bhagubhai Fulchand, a banker and merchant of Ahmedabad, appealed against his conviction and sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, for presenting a false income-tax return. He had been tried by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and convicted as above.

The facts were stated as follows:—

The petitioner was asked to furnish the authorities with his accounts for the Hindu (Samvat) year of 1965 and did so on 20th October, 1910, but gave incorrect figures. It is alleged that instead of giving Rs. 33,874 as the value of his stock, he quoted Rs. 29,874. This was detected in June, 1911.

Petitioners' counsel urged that the petitioner had given no evidence and therefore he could not be charged at all with perjury. His was a mere statement made from the information supplied to him by his clerks and "gomastas" who had worked out the the figures from the rough account books, the clerks had committed the mistake by writing Rs. 7,000 for Rs. 3,000. Such mistakes were not rare in Gujarati account books owing to similarity of outlines of the figures 3 and 7 in Gujarati.

Batchelor J.—Very well, we will allow the appeal.

Their lordships held that the District Judge had conceded that there might be a bona fide mistake on the part of one of the accused's clerks, and that the accused it was probable took no active interest in his business. The evidence did not show that the mistake was pointed out prior to the accused's placing the accounts before the authorities.

Their lordships, therefore, thought it proper to set aside the conviction and sentence and to order the fine, if paid, to be returned.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Parshottumdas Damji sought to recover from Pirali Dossal and Sons the sum of Rs. 1,800 being damages sustained by him by reason of defendants' breach of their agreement to keep him in their service as a salesman for one year certain from the 1st of February, 1912 at Rs. 300 per month. Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Cawasji B. Sethna and Gulamali Kassum Mulji appeared for defendants.

The defendants denied having agreed to employ plaintiff for one year certain and stated that they had employed him for one month only on trial and not having found him satisfactory dismissed him. They also denied and disputed the damage.

The learned Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, observed that the agreement in question had been made between the plaintiff at Sihore and defendants in Bombay by letters and telegrams that passed through a respectable merchant, Mr. Mangalchand D. Lulloochand D. and that there was no reason to believe that the principal letter from Mangalchand which set forth amongst others, the term of the employment being for one year certain was got up. The plaintiff's case was that he was taken up for one year certain in January 1912 as there were at that time differences between defendants and their partner, but that when those differences were smoothed over about the 1st of March, 1912, when a fresh agreement was made between them and Bachoo, the plaintiff was dismissed on the 4th of March, 1912. The defendants' moonim, Mahomedbhai, denied on oath that any such agreement had been made with Bachoo and it was only when later on the plaintiff caused a press-copy of the agreement to be produced that the defendants admitted it. The learned Judge held that the agreement had been proved and that the plaintiff had also tried his best by advertisements and otherwise to secure employment elsewhere but had failed. He, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,800 and costs and certified Rs. 51 for plaintiff's professional costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

PICK-POCKET IN THE COURT HOUSE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Satalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ala Din with picking pockets.

The complaint was that a Marwari was standing near the suit filing clerk in the Small Causes Court, on Tuesday when he felt somebody touch his pocket. He turned round in time to see the accused make off hurriedly.

The accused admitted three previous convictions for similar charges. He could not account for his presence in the Small Causes Court that day.

The Magistrate observed that there were frequent complaints of thefts in the Small Causes Courthouse and he would inflict exemplary punishment. The accused was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

The Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday convicted Gafoor Haji, a Mahomedan, of selling two grains of cocaine in Duncan Road on Tuesday night and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 24th Oct., 1912.

649. Parades.—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p m.

Dress—Mufti.

II. "D" Company will parade on Mondays, at 7 a.m., and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

III "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p m. to-day Thursday, the 24th Instant.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

IV. All Recruits of the current season will parade on the Maiden behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Friday the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.

650.—Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

651.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

652.—Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms and accts. early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays and 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

653.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Viceroy's Competition on Friday the 25th and Saturday the 26th inst, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

654. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to F. Company:—

No. 7398 Vol. J. W. Hume.
No 7399 Vol S Symons.

II.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company.

No 6046 Vol S S P rry.
No 6566 Vol T W Fowler.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 24th Oct., 1912.

261. Arms and Accoutrements—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued after parade on Saturday 26th instant up to 9 p.m.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements on or before this date.

255. Parades—Parades for the week ending 27th October, 1912:—

Thursday 24th at 9-30 p m Nos 1 and 2 Companies (Lecture) at Head Quarters Dress:—Plain Clothes.

Thursday 24th at 7 p m E E Company Parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 26th at 4-30 p m sharp Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Helmets.

Saturday 26th at 6 p m E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning and Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.

Dress:—Khaki uniform and Forage Caps.

256. Musketry—Sunday, 27th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the result of Spoon Competitions on Sunday, 20th October, 1912:—

300 yards.

Sergt Clyne ...	...	...	27+1=28
Gunner House	...	...	24+3=27
S M Pittman	...	...	23+3=26
Sergt Gubbins	...	...	20+6=26
Bombr Hayward	...	...	26—1=25

500 yards.

Sergt Gubbins	...	...	33+4=37
Sergt Banks	...	...	32+2=34
C S Maber	...	...	28+6=34
Gunner Cowton	...	...	29+4=33

Correction October 13-10-12 results for 200 yards, for Gunner Thomson placed in error read Gunner B Cowton 26 3=29.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Tuesday morning next, the 29th instant.

Rendezvous at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers, &c.

All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to attend.

3. The next shoot of the Corps shooting club at Colaba will be on Saturday afternoon next, the 26th instant from 4 p.m. It is proposed to wind up with an Inter-Troop competition of team of 4, the competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, distance advancing from 400 to 150 yards at double by 50 yards stages. Object, falling plates.

4. It is notified for information that the Corps standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 2nd of November next.

Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends, are kindly requested to notify the Sergt-Major, Head-quarters, Council Road, or the Camp Butler, Santa Cruz.

5. Messrs. F. Victor Bisn and Norman Wilks having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O. Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

POLITICAL MEMORIES.

Why Lord Salisbury Resigned.

A WELL-KEPT SECRET.

The story which is told in a recent issue of "Vanity Fair" of the circumstances attending the resignation of the Premiership by the late Lord Salisbury in the summer of 1902 fails to throw any fresh light upon the best-kept political secret of modern times—the true reason for such an important step being taken at so critical a moment.

This, indeed, will not be able to be stated, says London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," until at least two, perhaps three, of the survivors of the Unionist Cabinet of the day, one of whom declined to join the Administration of Mr. Balfour, have passed away; but in considering the circumstances, it is necessary, to be particularly clear as to chronology—a point on which the latest story is somewhat weak. The ordinary reader would gather from it that the Salisbury resignation took place within a short time of King Edward's accession, and after that monarch's recovery from his serious illness; but, in point of fact, that accession was in January, 1901, and the resignation not until July, 1902 and though the latter was precipitated by a comparatively slight cause, it was the culmination of a serious difference concerning both the aims and the methods of our foreign policy which showed itself immediately the new monarch ascended the throne.

THE CROWN AND FOREIGN POLICY.

During the closing years of Queen Victoria's reign Lord Salisbury's predominance in the direction of our external affairs was undisputed, and it remained so even after Lord Lansdowne succeeded him as Foreign Secretary in October, 1900.

His views, however, in regard to British relations with both Germany and France were not those of King Edward, who let it clearly be seen that he desired, even at the cost of somewhat slackening our tie with Germany, to re-establish fully friendly relations with France. Lord Salisbury resented this interference in the territory which so long had been his own, and the quiet struggle—not at all unlike the historic one between the Emperor Wiliam and Bismarck, lasting almost precisely the same time and having just the like end—was closed by a difference on a minor and altogether separate issue.

King Edward wishes his Coronation honours list to be of a national, and not Ministerial, character, and he insisted upon including in it several Liberals, a step which Lord Salisbury regarded as interfering with his province as Prime Minister.

THE GREAT SECRET.

This may be believed to have been the last straw; but there was something of far more importance behind to account for the resignation being handed in when it was. King Edward was still confined to his bed after his dangerous operation on June 24, when, on July 11, Lord Salisbury tendered his resignation, while on July 7 Mr. Chamberlain, one of the latter's chief colleagues, had met with a serious cab accident in Whitehall, which temporarily placed him hors de combat.

Let Lord Salisbury determine upon withdrawal into private life even at so critical a moment, and he did not attend the Coronation a month later; and it is the special reason for this striking course of action that remains to be revealed.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT MURREE.

A Sub-Conductor's Fatal Fall From His Horse.

A correspondent writes from Murree to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

A very sad and fatal accident occurred here on the 9th instant, resulting in the death of Sub-Conductor Richard Head, Supply and Transport Corps. It appears that, in company with a non-commissioned officer, he was returning from the Gharial Flats (where they had gone to witness the massed bands' display, in honour of His Excellency Viceroy's visit), when, cantering quietly around a band of the road at Jhikka Gali, they suddenly came on a lot of baggage carts (the time was about 7-20 p. m.). Mr. Head's pony stopped quite suddenly, and then trotted on. The pony's action caused Mr. Head to lose his stirrups and fall forwards. He did not recover his seat, but fell heavily on the road, his helmet dropping off before he reached the ground. His companion galloped into Sunny Bank for medical assistance, and the Assistant Surgeon accompanied him to the spot. Mr. Head was removed to the Station Hospital, Murree, in an unconscious conditions at about 8-20 p. m. Major West, A. R. M. C., was soon in attendance, but Mr. Head's Condition was hopeless from the first. He died at about 9-20 p. m. without regaining consciousness. The cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull with compression of the brain.

The funeral took place with full militant honours at 4 p. m. on the 10th instant. The Sergeants of the King's Royal Rifle and Sussex Regiment acted as pall-bearers. Floral tributes were received from the warrant and non-commissioned officers, stationed in Murree and other friends. The deceased leaves a widow with five children.

EVENING DRESS FOR MEN.

If certain Leeds tailor is to be taken seriously then our society balls should resound—in colour and note—with the cries of Tally-ho! This expert urges that the modern dress suit should be discarded in favour of garments of similar cut, but in bright-coloured cloths. In a circular which he has sent to his customers he declares that the dress suit of to-day is

"A gloomy atrocity, a relic of an age which is dead and should be forgotten. It is the very embodiment of mid-Victorian smugness."

He suggests red or blue Shade of Count d'Orsay! A red coat would not look at all bad, and would, no doubt; lend colour to the ballroom and make it as gay and bright as a military or hunt ball, but can any mortal imagine what a man dressed in blue or red from head to toe would look like?

"The trend of the day" said Mr. Tom Helsewood to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative, "is no doubt pointing to more colour. It has always been the case that after a long period there has followed a revival of exaggeration in dress.

There is no reason why a red or a blue coat should not be worn. Indeed, the effect would be much more pleasing; it would not be more expensive than black, and there would be less likelihood of guests being mistaken for waiters. A red coat, too, would add considerably to the appearance of the room, but a red coat should be worn with knee-breeches; it would look decidedly incongruous with trousers.

To a large extent everything has its century. The top hat and trousers have completed theirs, and quite recently walking down Regent-street, I counted only three top hats. We are certainly being brought closer to a reaction, the march of which has been considerably accelerated by pageants and fancy dress balls. There is nowadays a marked desire to get into costumes of other days. We seem on the very eve of putting aside black, which has been handed down to us from the Stuarts, but heaven save us from an all-red age.

FREE TRAVEL FOR FARMERS.

Approved British farmers who desire to settle on the irrigation areas in New South Wales are to receive substantial assistance and concessions from the Government. These concessions are as follows:—Free railway travelling to their port or embarkation, £20 for each adult towards sea passage, with a proportionate amount for children, and free transportation by rail from Sydney to the guaranteed farm which the immigrant is goibg to take up on the irrigation settlement. The Government had designed these concessions to attract United States farmers with experience in cultivation on irrigated lands, at the instigation of the British Immigration League of Australia, the same privileges are now to be extended to approved farmers from the Mother-country.

THE GREEKS IN SAMOS.

Their Case Against the Ottoman Government.

The question of the future of the Greek population of the Islands of the Archipelago is one of those that will have to be dealt with when the war between Turkey and Italy comes to an end; and a "Memoir" that has just been drawn up setting out the grievances of the people of Samos calls attention to some of the points that will have to be considered. Samos, off the coast of Asia Minor, is a principality under the sovereignty of Turkey, with a constitution set out in a "Charte Organique" to which three "Protecting Powers," France, Great Britain, and Russia, subscribed in 1832. It has a population of something over 50,000, of whom only a very small proportion are Greeks; but its religion and its traditions are still Greek. The "Memoir" reaches us from the Mayor of its chief town, Vathy, says the "Westminster Gazette."

The primary cause of the present condition of things, this "Memoir" sets out, is the lack of an independent and irremovable princely power. The guarantee of the Protecting Powers promised complete autonomy, and it was with their approval that the first Prince was appointed; but afterwards matters were left in the hands of the Turkish Government, so that the position of the Prince is now merely that of any of the less-important functionaries of the Ottoman Empire. The Princes of Samos have neither independence nor power, have nothing in common with the country, and are bound by the firman that nominates them to "inform the Sublime Porte of everything that should be reported." Their objects are not to benefit their people, but to secure the favour of the Porte and this consideration often causes them to withhold their assent from new laws, that are passed for the good of the island. Each Prince, on his appointment, moreover, either forms a party of his own in Samos, or throws in his lot with one or other of the existing political organisations, so that local influence and the goodwill of the Porte together may make his position thoroughly assured. In these circumstances (the "Memoir" contends) progress is impossible, and the fulfilment of the guarantee of the Power alone can restore the autonomy that was promised.

In the second place it was formally laid in the constitution of the island in 1832 that no Ottoman troops should be garrisoned there; but there has always been a garrison of at least 200 men, and this has been increased since 1908, to an entire regiment. The interference of the military in local administration has created much ill-feeling and has been a cause of disorder; and the conduct of the soldiers themselves has been a frequent and a serious cause of complaint. In this matter, too, the assistance of the Protecting Powers is sought. "Charte Organique" placed the internal administration in the hand of a Senate, or "Conseil de la Principaute; but none of the administrative laws passed by this Senate have been ratified, so that, in the absence of such laws, there is no control over the various branches of the Administration. The members of the Senate are four in number; and the General Assembly passed measures proposing to place one of them in charge of each department of the Administration, with power to lay before the Prince and the Assembly all matters relating to his department, fixing the penal responsiblity of such Senators for any violation of the law or abuse of power, and according to the Senators the right to sit and speak, but not to vote, in the General Assembly. These measures, however, were refused ratification on the ground that they tended to the limitation of the rights of the Suzerain. Law and order and progress, it is contended, would be assured by the ratification of such measures.

Samos has, up to the present despite the promise of autonomy, been refused a postal and telegraphic service of its own which, of course, would be a source of revenue and has been compelled to accept that of the Ottoman Empire. Here again the intervention of the Powers is sought to enforce the right to establish such a service as a branch of the International Postal Union. The language question, of course plays, its part in the general discontent. Greek is the language of the island, but the Suzerain Government insists on the work of the Customs being transacted in Turkish, so that Turkish officials have to be brought into Samos to perform it, and have to be paid large salaries out of the slender resources of the Principality. Finally, children born of Samian parents out of the island are registered by the Imperial Government, and are compelled to pay the military tax which Samos collectively pays as a fixed annual sum. A final grievance is that the sons of Samian parents living in Turkey are impressed for military service.

The "Memoir" bears the signatures of the four members of the Senate, or "Conseil de la Principaute," MM. D. Georgiades, Em. Adamidis, D. G. Orphanos, and Demetirius Nicoli.

THE WEATHER.

A Depression that Partially Failed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The depression over Mysore yesterday moved in a north-westerly direction. It appears to have passed into the Arabian Sea near Goa. It has given only moderate rain locally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, Mysore, and the North Madras Coast; fairly general in south-east Madras and the Konkan; local in Madras, the Deccan and Lower Burma. A few falls also occurred in Bengal and Upper Burma.

Chief amounts:—Mymensingh, Cochin, Trivandrum, Cuddalore, Vellore and Waltair, each 1 in; Mangalore, 3 inches; Madras, Musulipatam and Chitaldurg 2; Akyab, 5 and Karwar, 1 1-2; Kyaukyu 1, 1-2.

Forecast:—No large change.

The following weather telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated Oct. 23rd is published for information:—

Disturbance is very shallow and has now passed into Arabian Sea near Goa.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.— Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north and at Multan. Day temperature is in slight excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.— Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Kotah. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in west Central India and at Deesa, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0·18" and Karwar 1·50." Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the Coromandel Coast and on the west coast of the Peninsula as far north as Mormugao, and local in the Carnatic, Mysore and the Madras Deccan; Masulipatam, Madras, Karwar and Mangalore record fairly heavy falls. The precipitation reported from stations in the south Bombay Deccan is insignificant. The disturbed conditions appear to have crossed the west coast between Karwar and Mangalore and passed into the Arabian Sea, but do not seem to have a definite centre; they may move in a nearly northerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, the south Konkan and south-east Madras, and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast. Rainfall may extend northwards on the Konkan Coast.

MAIL NOTES.

A NEGRO MAJOR.

The first negro to attain the rank of major in the United States army is Charles Young, an officer in a coloured regiment of cavalry, whose promotion has just been announced by the War Department although he is a fullblooded negro. Major Young's promotion is heartily approved of by army officers generally because of his fine military record. The disturbing race question does not enter into the matter at all, as the regiment to which he belongs is composed entirely of negroes. Major Young, who is the only negro officer that has graduated from the West Point Military Academy, served with the 9th Cavalry, the 10th Cavalry, and the 25th Infantry, all negro regiments, during his entire service, and was with the 10th Cavalry when it saved Roosevelt's Rough Riders from annihilation at Santiago during the Spanish-American war. He is now attached to the United States Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, and at the request of the Liberian Government has been permitted to assist in the organisation and instruction of the Liberian army.

ASHES TO BE STREWN IN WOOD.

Miss Emma Cons, of Surrey Lodge, Lambeth, S. E., the hon. secretary of the Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road, S. E., who died on July 24 last, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £3,374, with net personalty £3,250. Miss Cons, who has elected an Alderman of the London County Council in 1889, in recognition of her social work, but was obliged to retire, women not then being eligible, bequeathed:—One £50 share in the South London Dwellings Company, each to Miss Bertha Mowbray and Miss Christabel Sarson, if they are helping her at her death, "as a keepsake in memory of all the work we have had together and their valuable help." In her will, which is in her own handwriting, Miss Cons stated that "having given so very much time and money to charities during my lifetime, I have nothing to leave them now," and she desired that her remains should be cremated and the ashes scattered in the little wood at Hever (Kent), "to which Miss Everest has kindly consented, and she knows the spot we have arranged."

MESSAGE IN A LATCHKEY.

A Boy Scout named Robert Harrison, a member of the 4th Poplar Baden-Powell Troop, was presened to the Lord Mayor of London of the Mansion House in recognition of his courage and endurance in walking from London to Inverness — 630 miles in 39 days. Harrison delivered to the Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Lord Lieutenant of Inverness, a message of greeting from the Lord Mayor. Harrison set out at midnight on July 26, and reached Moy Hall, Inverness, on September 6. He too with him only a day's food and no money, and worked for his board and lodging day by day until he got to his destination. His kit weighed 39 lb. He was delayed nine days owing to the heavy rains. On the other days, all of which were wet, he walked about 21 miles a day. The Lord Mayor's message was hidden in the barrel of a latchkey, the head of which unscrewed. One night, when he slept in a barn, rats ran over him and gnawed away the strap of his camera. On another occasion he walked 14 miles through a Scotch forest without meeting a human being and lost his way. The Lord Mayor congratulated him on his safe return, and on the pluck and endurance he had shown, and said he felt sure that the same courageous spirit pervaded all the Boy Scouts of the kingdom.

CENTENARY OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the candidate for the United States Presidency, a writer of Pitman's system of shorthand, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, have become vice-Presidents of the Pitman Centenary, the presidents of which is the present Lord Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Crosby. Large gathering in London, Manchester, and New York have already been arranged for January, 1913. Sir Isaac Pitman, whose name is familiar as the inventor of the system of shorthand known as phonography, and now used extensively wherever the English language is spoken, was born on January 4, 1813. The system of shorthand of which he was the author is employed to-day in reporting the proceedings of every legislative body and every law court in which the English language is spoken. It has been adapted to twenty different languages, including Flench, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Welsh, Latin, Chinese, Japanese, and Hindustani, in addition to Esperanto. Among those who have promised to support the centenary celebration are Dr. T. C. Baillie, M.A. (Croydon Polytechnic), Mr. H. Cosmo O. Bonsor, Sir William Crookes, Mr. Frank Debenham, Sir W. R. Gowers, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Kingsburgh, Sir George W. Keke-wich, G.C.B., Sir George McCrae, Sir William Osler, M.D., Lord St. Davids, Professors W. W. Skeat, Sandfotd Terry, G. Sims Woodhead, and Joseph Wright, D.C.L., L.L.D.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Sir Luke White presided at Chester at a conference held under the auspices of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, at which emphatic and vigorous protest was made against the Board of Agriculture's proposals to withdraw the restictions upon the importation of cattle from Ireland into this country. Mr. Chaplin stated that Mr. Runciman had been telegraphed to and had replied that he would receive a deputation adding; "All my advisers as well as I are satisfied that the safeguards of the new order protect us against the possibility of infection from Ireland. Mr. Chaplin argued that the safeguards under the new order were absurd. They knew perfectly well that enormous pressure had been brought to bear on the Government by that political party which up to now had received every concession they thought it right to demand, and he thought this was another one. Captain Weigall, M.P., speaking in South Lincolnshire also strongly condemned the new order of the Board of Agriculture. Alderman Bunting, chairman of the Holland County Council, pointed out that there was another side, as there were men in North Lincolnshire who depended on the importation of Irish cattle. Mr. C. Bathurst speaking at Lidney Farmers' Club said that it was difficult to believe that the action of the board was taken with the full sanction and approval of the board's export advisers. It was, no doubt, an ungracious task to place restrictions on a large and lucrative trade between different parts of the kingdom, but in the truest interests of both stockowners and the general public unpopularity ought to be faced.

MR. MORGAN AS WITNESS.

Mr. J. P. Morgan for the first time in his life faced a senatorial inquisition on October 3 at Washington, and testified that his contributions to the American political campaign were made "for the good of the people. Mr. Morgan's presence was due to investigations made by the special Senate Committee into the amounts the trusts and financiers had been giving to Presidential candidates in the past, and what their objects in making heavy contributions were. Mr. Morgan, who is always irascible when questioned in public, held his temper throughout the ordeal while thinly guised hostile questions were put to him, and his only lapse into excitement was when he was asked if he ever referred to Mr. Roosevelt as that —— fool in the White House. Mr. Morgan vehemently denied the words, and added that he had never spoken to Mr. Roosevelt in his life, and had never even written him a letter. I gave to the Roosevelt campaign of 1904 £20,000, he said. Then they asked me for more, and I have an additional £10,000. Was there any gratitude? he was asked. Gratitude is rather scarce, Mr. Morgan responded quickly. His contribution to Mr. Taft's campaign in 1908, he said, amounted to only £4,000. I want it distinctly understood, exclaimed Mr. Morgan, that we never made a single subscription unless we thought it best for the interests of the Government and the people, and we never expected any return, and we never got any. Our only interest was the country's welfare. Mr. Morgan explained by "we" he meant J. P. Morgan and Co., and when he was asked who were his firm replied shortly I am my firm.

CATHEDRAL CARVINGS.

The authorities of South Kensington Museum are negotiating with the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral to construct a chair out of some of the fragments of oak carving which are stored in the Cathedral lumber-room. One of the Canons-residentiary told a representative that all the oak moved in the various alterations of the interior has been preserved. We have now quite a large quantity of pieces, he said. They fill the floor of a fair-sized room. Heads of cherubs, scrolls of flowers, backs of stalls, jostle one another with a hundred other pieces. One cannot walk across the room for them. I doubt if anyone could piece them together again accurately even if they are fragments that would fit. But probably they are odd bits which during extensions of the organ and so on were necessarily removed. There is no doubt that some of them are very beautiful and they possibly come from the hand of Grindling Gibbons. The negotiations going on at present were set on foot with the idea that the museum might be able to put together enough of the pieces to give a good idea of the Cathedral oak. This would certainly seem to be a valuable addition to a museum. Nothing is quite settled yet, but possibly a stall or a seat could be formed out of our dispersed material, sufficiently in line with the original work to prove useful in an exhibition. "Some time later we ourselves hope to be able to bring out the rest of this oak into public view in the Cathedral. It is wasted at present, and it would provide some very good examples of our oak work. The choir stalls are at present only seen from a distance. Perhaps this negotiation with South Kensington may show us the way to fulfil our purpose. Quite enough fine pieces have accumulated to justify public inspection."

DIAMONDS IN ROCK CRYSTAL.

A new fad in jwellery has just come to London after sweeping everything before it in the French capital. As a consequence most of the larger West-end shops are now stocking a brilliant array of artistically designed ornaments made of cut rock crystal mounted in platinum and embellished with diamonds. In some instances black enamel is also used to further emphasise the clearness of the crystal. "The most popular pieces of this new style of jewellery among London women," explained the head of a large Bond-street establishment to a Standard representative, are crystal neck chains with glimmering pendants, bracelets, earrings, brooches and hair ornaments. The crystal tiara has also attracted much attention by a fairy-like appearance produced by seting diamonds on a crystal background. It is a most becoming ornament with a perfectly arranged coiffure, the gems glittering and dancing like fireflies about the head. In another shop a neck chain was shown formed of crystal cylinders, with links of platinum openwork studded with diamonds, and a pendant of crystal on which diamonds are set in applique. The platinum setting scarcely shows, but raises the gems in a dainty flower design above the smooth surface of the crystal foundation. There was also a necklace of crystal and diamonds, the gems being set directly in the underlying crystal. This was accompanied by a pair of bracelets to match, forming a very handsome set. All of these new crystal necklaces conform to the latest Paris decree, and fall below the waist-line of an Empire gown. Black enamel is also used very effectively in combination, and some of the finest effects are to be obtained upon black gowns. It is considered almost as effective, however, in conjunction, with such deep, rich colours as violet and blue.

AERIAL RAILWAY.

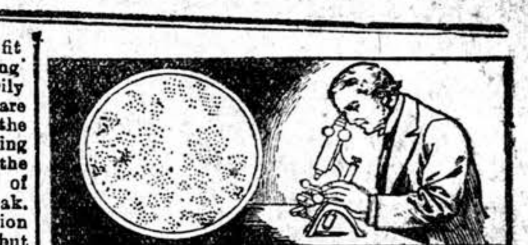
A new mountain railway has just been completed on the Kohlerer, near Bozen, in the Tyrol, with the object of providing a convenient way to the purer air above for the constant stream of visitors to the country under the shadow of the Schlern, Rosengarten and Ortler. In November, 1910, the old aerial ropeway on the Koheererberg stopped running. It was originally intended solely as a goods line, with timber supports for the carrying ropes, but subsequently also receive a licence for the conveyance of passengers, which it held for about a year. In spite of its primitive construction and the lack of catch and safety appliances the traffic was extremely heavy; but, although no accident is on record, the railway had to be stopped on account of these defects. The owner, Mr. Josef Staffler (Bozen), however, immediately decided to instal a new and more efficient aerial line on the best and most perfect system existing. The new Kolherer line, which has been completed in a little over a year, starts behind a bridge on the Eisack, and runs over twelve strong iron supports to the top of the Bauerkohlern. The difference in level between the two stations is about 2755 feet, and the length of the line about 5250 feet. Each of the cars, which are equipped with numerous catch, brake, and safety appliances, will carry sixteen persons. Strong double steel-wire ropes serve as track, and double traction ropes, which are electrically drived from the upper station, are used as propelling medium. Ample provision in the form of signalling and telephoning appliances has been made to connect the two stations and to furnish means of communication between these and the cars. The trial runs, brake and catch tests have already been successfully made, so that the line will probably be opened in the near future.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN POSTMARKS.

Postmarks bearing advertisements are receiving the sanction of the Canadian and United States Postal Departments. Persons living in Canada are now being bombarded with reminders of a forthcoming Child Welfare Exhibition. Every letter arriving from Montreal carries with the obliterating mark the announcement, "Child Welfare Exhibition, 1912, Cour le Bien-etre des Enfants, Montreal October 8-22." Many English exhibitions have been permitted from time to time to stamp letters posted within their precincts with a special postmark. In one or two instances, notably in connection with philatelic exhibitions, special stamps and devices have been allowed. In no case, however, has the postmark in England been devoted to the announcement of forthcoming events. This new departure in postal practice was reviewed by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the well-known stamp experts. "The idea in its present form," said the manager, "apparently first took effect in the United States for the first advertising postmarks brought to our notice were those announcing the Panama-Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco in 1915. Canada immediately took up the idea, and we have had postmarks announcing the Vancouver Midsummer Fair, Victoria Fair, Broad-view Boys Fall Fair, and now the Montreal Child Welfare Exhibition. It can hardly be suggested that the Government have themselves adopted this scheme for advertising national movements, though they might well do so. On the other hand, the very nature of the announcements suggests that almost any post office can obtain permission to adopt this advertising idea. Advertising by means of stamps, however, is not altogether new. English stamps during a period in Queen Victoria's reign were permitted to carry an advertisement on the gummed side, and the idea was copied by New Zealand. These advertisements were, of course, only seen by the purchaser of the stamp. The new idea has great advertising possibilities. It is understood that large sums have been offered to the Post Office by great firms from time to time to be allowed to adopt on the English stamps some such idea as that now being exploited under Government sanction in Canada.

GIRLS ON THE STAGE.

Mrs. H. B. Irving's statement at the National Union of Woman Workers at Oxford that the stage was the only career in which woman started with an absolute equality of opportunity is received even among members of the theatrical profession with marks of interrogation. Indeed, there is a feeling that while Mrs. H. B. Irving may have been fairly correct in some parts of her speech, there are other parts open to discussion. "The fact is the theatrical profession is terribly overcrowded, and though it is true, as Mrs. Irving says, that it is one of the most lucrative professions for the woman who has gained the top, there is another side of the picture," Miss Hammond, the secretary of the Theatrical Ladies' Guild, declared "Since the beginning of September I have dealt with over a hundred cases of actresses being stranded in various parts of the country and having no money to pay their fares home. The amount of poverty one meets in the profession is heartrending. I certainly do not say with Mrs. Irving that it is the only profession where women are on the same equality as man. For one thing there are so many persons who pay to go on the stage now. That is not good for the profession, and it is not good for the artists, for many of the girls who go on the stage are obviously unsuited for the life and work. "If mothers or fathers come to me and ask whether I would advise their daughters to go on the stage, as many parents come and ask, I always say 'no.' One of the greatest grievances in the profession is the fact that when a company is doing rehearsals they may spend weeks on the work, and this they are expected to do without pay. Then they may go off to Wales or some other part of the country, and the tour turn out badly. This guild has made a point of always sending clothes, and, in rare cases money to girls so left in the lurch, after they have pawned their outfits. We get appeals from Scotland and Ireland, and, in fact, from all over the United Kingdom, and only lately we have sided an entire family. Mrs. Irving spoke about the temptation of the stage, but I do not think, after my experience of this work, that there are any greater temptations on the stage than anywhere else."



SORE THROAT:
Its Cause and Cure.

If your throat is sore, swollen, inflamed—if it hurts you to speak or swallow—you should at once take some Formamint Tablets.

They ease the pain at once—cure the Sore Throat quickly—prevent further attacks—and safeguard you against infectious diseases due to germs.

Germs are breathed out by the sick, and we inhale them from the air. They are *seeds*—living atoms of plant life—so small that we can only see them through a microscope. They look like mere specks, as shown in the above illustration.

These germs grow and multiply at a great speed in the warm moist lining of the mouth cavity. They also throw off poisons which cause various throat troubles and infectious diseases.

The most thorough and certain way to kill these germs in the mouth and throat is to suck Formamint Tablets, which are both a cure for throat troubles and a preventive of infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Tonsillitis.

Praised by Physicians and the Public.

Formamint is a *genuine* remedy. Over 7,000 physicians have publicly certified to its value. Hundreds of eminent people are also Formamint users, including the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, and Queen Alexandra's confidential secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

The Archdeacon of Bristol writes:—"I habitually use Formamint as a preventive of Sore Throat." Viscount Ferrard writes:—"Sore Throat quickly disappears after using Formamint Tablets." Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes:—"I have found Wulfing's Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste."

Among medical men, Professor Seifert, M.D., the famous specialist, writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*:—"I attach great significance to the worth of Formamint Tablets. They are splendidly adapted as a preventive of infectious diseases, and I have prescribed them extensively in Tonsillitis, etc."

Dr. Andrew Wilson writes:—"Formamint is promptly effective in all throat troubles, and may be relied upon to ward off risks of infection."

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It can be purchased at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets. But insist on genuine Wulfing's Formamint and refuse worthless substitutes.

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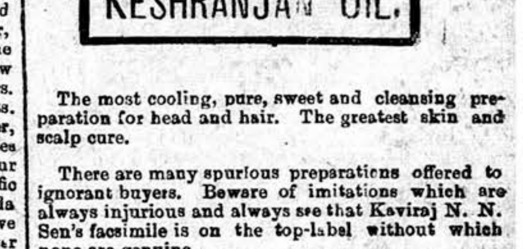

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There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness exertion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour [illegible] a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of [illegible] constipation, constant thirst, failure of general [illegible] with a sense of burning in palms and soles, di[illegible] in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform [illegible] of breath sponginess of gums constant [illegible]nking at stomach, with voracious appet[illegible] eructation drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price pe[illegible] with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and [illegible] As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent [illegible] part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen.
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For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUT[illegible] and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept 323." P. O. [illegible] 243, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—OCT. 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
(For Judgment.)

5-12 Payne and Co Gertrude Augusta Proes vs Ernest Marinus Proes Little and Co after the chamber matter is over.

Long Causes.

204-13 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hossein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosab Sme B and Co
398-12 Subnis and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker

Testamentary Suits.

2-12 Surajmal and Co B D Parkar vs A N Parker Vachha and Co
19-12 Shroff D and D Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabai widow Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

17-12 Ard H D and Co Harakhbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co Daph F and D
668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co
392-12 Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.
791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
330-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprusha Tarachand Dikhsit.
407-12 Malvi Sharma Sharipal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
325-12 Captain J M Lali vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
63-12 Dubash Canji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—A deshir
78-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754-11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
68-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamraw Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and D, Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes

272-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji Mulla and M.
928-11 M B Chothia P D Panwala vs M C Patel.
616-12 Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K.
319-12 D J Mantri R A Joshi vs Ronna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.
518-12 Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikaridas—Manch and N and Sham M and H.
157-12 Capt and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Ranchordas Kalianji Ard H D and Co
11-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Waghme B and Co.
59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Malvi, and Payne.
668-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
617-11 In Person S B Barde vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.
1024-1 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyabhamabai widow Jeh M and S
673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co
217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)
330-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co
150-12 Subnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Canji vs Padamsey Velji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

On Question of Costs.

311-12 Craigie B and Co The Bank of India Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas Craigie B and Co

Long Causes.

379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbhukhandas vs Bai Nani alias Nanivahu, widow, Dubash and P and Sham M and H.

Commercial Causes.

503-12 Craigie B and Co The Right Hon'ble James Baron Ashton vs Rahimtoola Sulleman Esmail Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar, Mirza M and M Un and P and Madh K and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co Marshall and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr Report.

319-10 Mehta and D The Advocate General of Bombay vs Devidas Vandrawandas—Edg G W and Co.

Commercial Causes.

493-12 Madhowji K Ilachai Harjiwan vs Utamlal Manilal Edg G W and Co.
904-12 Craigie B and C The Right Hon'ble James Baron Ashton vs Messrs. F Fischer and Co Payne and Co

Long Causes.

457-12 Mst J and M Mr P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
783-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest R K and Co.
1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
433-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Rancoover Mulla and M.
197-12 Payne and Co Essaji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co.
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Kh L and M.
527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhawlal Govindram Payne and Co.
914-12—Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.
847-12 Cap and V Ayashabai and others vs Bai Aminabai widow.
812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G
736-10 Subnis and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hassamudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray Tyabji D and Co

Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhiccn Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
392-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and R Murlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Biuraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
680-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 22nd Oct, to 6 a.m. on the 23rd October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		103

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THE TWO SERVICES.

This month will bring to a close Mr. Churchill's first year of office as First Lord of the Admiralty. It has throughout been a "hustling" regime. Mr. Churchill went to the Admiralty as a young man in a hurry, and he has lived up to the reputation. Schemes affecting the personnel and the material of the naval service have rapidly developed until they have reached maturity, and the First Lord himself, by his ceaseless activity and resourcefulness, has set up a record which will make the position no sinecure for those who come after him. In matters of high policy, as for instance the laying down of a 60 per cent. margin of superiority in home waters and the adoption of a supplementary building programme, it has been an epoch-making period, while in less important affairs it has seen the inauguration of many changes and reforms—and incidentally the multiplicity of appointments—which will help to leave their mark upon Mr. Churchill's regime as the administrative head of the naval service. The "hustling" characteristic of the First Lord was conspicuously illustrated on Monday last when in the course of the afternoon he "inspected" half-a-dozen ships and visited the Naval Engineering College, Devonport.

From the middle of October till the end of January next the third Battle Squadron, consisting of the eight King Edwards, will cruise in the Mediterranean, and during that period, so as not to unduly weaken the effective strength in home waters, the four Duncans, which comprise the Fourth Battle Squadron, will be withdrawn from Gibraltar to England. Of fully-commissioned battleships available for instant readiness in home waters we shall then possess 16 to Germany's 18, the totals including the Conqueror and the Kaiser respectively. Translated into Dreadnought strength, the figures will be 14 British and 9 German ships. So long as there are no war clouds on the international horizon the British margin may be considered sufficient, but the position next July, consequent upon the withdrawals from home waters to reinforce the Mediterranean Fleet, causes one furiously to think. Seven armoured and battle cruisers will have then been detached from the Home Fleet for service up the Straits, and this will leave us with only 17 battleships and four cruisers of the all big-gun type in home waters, to German's North Sea force of 13 battleships of the Dreadnought type and four battlee cruisers. The strengthening policy in the Mediterranean will consequently mean denuding our hom-guard to a serious extent, even after allowance is made for the entry into service during the next few months of the Princess Royal, New Zealand, and Queen Mary.

The Admiralty have now put the copestone to their recent revision of the punishing codes of the Navy by a concession to the petty officers, in answer to their appeal, that they should not be disrated except by sentence of court-martial. As is usual in such cases, the authorities have not given all that was asked for; but while they have not gone the whole animal they have, nevertheless made substantial concessions to the petty officers of the fleet. The traditional policy of the Admiralty is to go slow in such matters, and to hedge every departure about with such safeguards as to prevent a full swing of the pendulum in any new direction. This policy is being pursued in this case, for while a petty officer will be able to choose whether or not he will accept the captain's decision to disrate him for and alleged offence against naval discipline, and so secure the advantage of being restored to his original rating at the discretion of the captain after a period in a subordinate position, he may also request to be tried by court-martial. But in the latter case, if the court's decision is against him and he is disrated the offender can only be restored to his original rating by their Lordships after a lapse of time and a strong recommendation for restoration, from his captain. This is the essence of the change which has now been made in response to the petty officers' appeal for modification. It is surrounded by detailed steps of caution and safety; but the effect is that while it will be more difficult for a captain to disrate a petty officer in future, it will also be more difficult for the man to regain the petty officer rating if he is deprived of it by sentence of court-martial.

The promotion to the rank of major-general of brigadier-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff is hardly a very happy solution of a problem which periodically confronts the Selection Board. Under ordinary circumstances General Scott-Moncrieff would about the same time have attained the age for compulsory retirement, and we are certainly strongly in favour of rules being devised under which such catastrophes may be avoided in exceptional cases, of which we have no doubt the present is one. The method adopted, however, to carry out this benevolent object has been the somewhat crude one of promoting this officer over the heads of ten of his seniors, and a perusal of their names can leave no doubt that their present effacement is not intended to be permanent. It may well be that ultimately to very great injustice will have been done to any one concerned, but still the fact remains that the officers marked for promotion between Major-Generals Raitt and Scott-Moncrieff have each had their advancement retarded, and have been superseded by one whom they might well think they had outstretched in the race of life. They are probably asking themselves whether, too, such an event may not occur again. As we have said above, we are much in favour of exceptional case being legislated for in the good of the Service, but it should be done by means of rules which do not confer hardship on others.

Last winter the French Parliamentary Committee on the Estimates recommended the introduction of a light field howitzer for the army. This recommendation has given rise to a lively controversy among French officers. One party asserts that a field howitzer is absolutely necessary in order to attack the detachments of shielded guns with shrapnel, while another party is averse to the complication of ammunition supply, and proposes to modify the present field gun so that it can be used as a howitzer. It is pointed out that if the present carriage be fitted with a scissors trail on the Deport system, the gun will be capable of forty-five decrees of elevation, and will be able to engage air-craft; while for howitzer work a portion of the charge can be withdrawn from the cartridge. A new howitzer is now under trial at the manœuvres, and experiments are being carried out with a high-angle gun carriage. But there is no present prospect of any considerable sum being spent on re-armament.

A new text-book issued this week by H. M. Stationery Office is one that the British Army has long been in need of. Its title is "Land Warfare," and it is an exposition of the laws and usage of war on land for the guidance of officers of the Army. Of everything that concerns this subject these officers as a whole have in the past been remarkably ignorant, and it is well that an opportunity should at last be provided them to study questions which are of enormous importance, as well as of acquiring a work of reference of particularly small bulk to accompany them on service. The compilers are Colonel J. E. Edmunds, C.B., of the General Staff, and Professor L. Oppenheim, of the University of Cambridge, two recognised experts on international law as it affects military operations. This law consists of rules with which belligerents and neutrals are bound to comply, and which have to a great extent gradually grown up amongst civilised nations since the latter part of the Middle Ages. Since 1864, however, when the first Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded and sick in armies in the field was signed, many rules have been agreed upon and embodied in international treaties, the establishment of the Hague Conferences having exercised a stimulating effect on this description output. The various conventions and declarations are given in full in the present work and the situations which may arise during hostilities, and which must be treated in accordance with these rules, are clearly dealt with. The new text-book seems to be in every way a satisfactory one, and shows every sign of exhaustive research.

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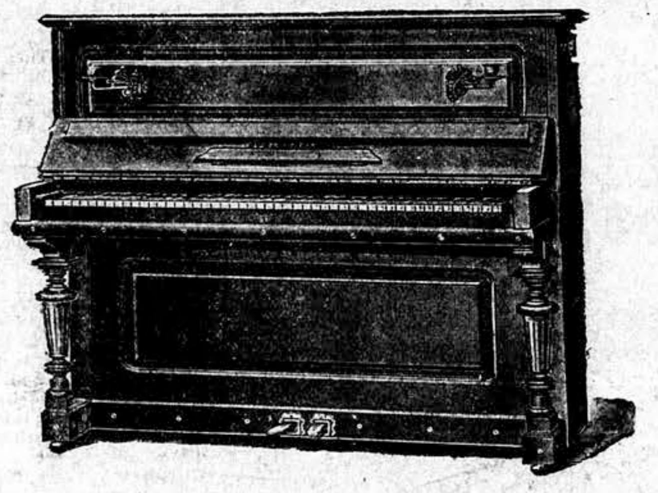

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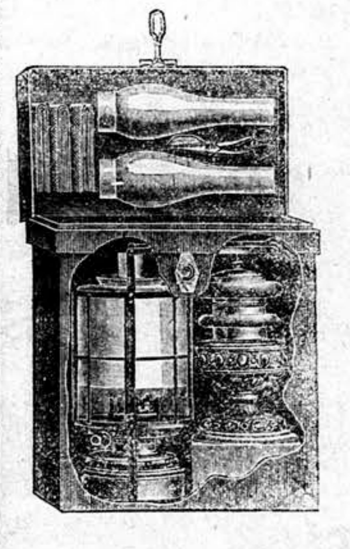

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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
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whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
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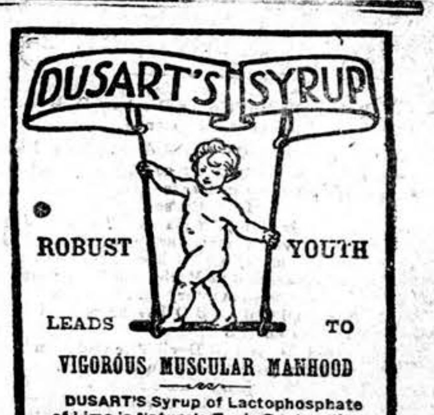
DUSART'S SYRUP



ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY.* AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE

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RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from [illegible] Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, [illegible]

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